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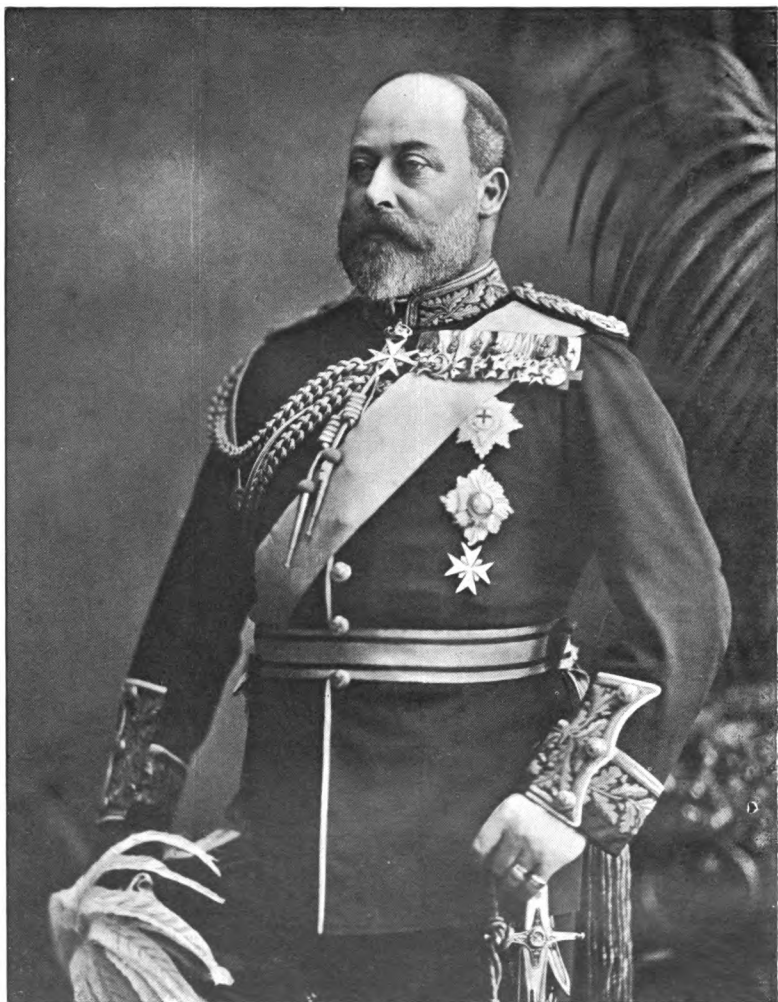


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KING EDWARD VII.
COLONEL-IN-CHIEF OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE,
1868—1880.

RIFLE REGIMENT COMPANIES

1880-1910



COMPILED AND EDITED

BY

COLONEL WILLOUGHBY VERNER,
LATE RIFLE BRIGADE,

ASSISTED BY

COLONEL GEORGE COCKBURN, *D.S.O.,*
LATE RIFLE BRIGADE.

London:

JOHN BALE, SONS & DANIELSSON, *LTD.*,
OXFORD HOUSE,
1091, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, OXFORD STREET, W.

1911.



KING EDWARD VII.

COL. RIF. BR. 1. OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

1880

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE FOR 1910.

(TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.)



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THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE.

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King Edward VII.

Born 9 Nov. 1841—Died 6 May 1910.

Reigned 1901—1910.

THE very sudden death of our Beloved Sovereign King Edward VII. on 6 May 1910, deprived the Nation and the World at large of one whose wise counsels and marvellous knowledge of human nature had done much during the all too short years of his reign to bring about a better understanding between Great Britain and other nations.

We of the Rifle Brigade have also to mourn the death of one, who as our former Colonel-in-Chief, always took the keenest interest in the welfare of the Regiment and of all connected with it.

Upon the death of the great Duke of Wellington in 1852 Queen Victoria was graciously pleased to appoint Her Royal Consort Prince Albert to be Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade and it was after his death that H.R.H. The Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.) expressed his desire to be appointed Colonel-in-Chief, in succession to His late Royal father. His wishes were however not carried out until 1868 when, upon the death of Sir George Brown, the Prince of Wales was gazetted Colonel-in-Chief. In the same gazette, H.R.H. Prince Arthur (now Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught) was gazetted as a Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, and at the time Her Majesty expressed her wish that Prince Arthur upon attaining to the rank of General, should succeed the Prince of Wales as Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade.

Twelve years later, on 29 May 1880, Prince Arthur, now Duke of Connaught, having served in the Rifle Brigade in the various intermediate grades and having commanded the 1st Battalion from 1876 to 1880, was promoted to the rank of Major-General. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was then transferred from the post of Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade to that of the three Regiments of Household Cavalry and the Duke of Connaught was duly gazetted as Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment in his place.

But although the Prince of Wales thus severed his official connection with the Regiment, he ever maintained his old interest and, may we venture to add, his affection for it. It was during the period of his tenure of the appointment as Colonel-in-Chief that "The Rifle Brigade Club" was formed of which H.R.H. was the first President. This was in the autumn of 1870. At the first Annual Regimental Dinner of the Club at Willis's Rooms on 23 May 1872 H.R.H. took the Chair; and on many subsequent occasions he similarly honoured us. Though he had ceased to head the roll of the officers of our Regiment, the Prince, whenever his many arduous duties permitted, used to attend our Annual Regimental Dinner as a "Past" Rifleman, an honour we all greatly appreciated. Upon the occasion of the first Regimental Dinner held after the conclusion of the war in South Africa on 4 June 1902 King Edward VII. sent a most gracious message to the Officers, Past and Present there assembled in which he assured us "that his interest in the Regiment will always remain unabated." The concluding words of this message will ever be a source of pride and gratification to all ranks in the Regiment:—

"His Majesty recalls with much pleasure the gallant share borne by the Regiment wherever and whenever they have been engaged in the last two and a half years' campaign."

Rifle Brigade Calendar, 1911.

Compiled by Colonel Willoughby Verner.

JANUARY.

- 1 **§** —1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at combat before NEW ORLEANS. 1874.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.
- 2 **M** —1864.—3rd Bn. engaged at SHUBKUDDER (Mohmund Expedition). 1874.—Remainder 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.
- 3 **Tu** —1809.—1st Bn. at Action of CACABELOS (Retreat of Corunna); Capt. Bennet and 19 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and many men wounded. Tom Plunket shot General Colbert and his Orderly.
- 4 **W** —1809.—Retreat of CORUNNA; 1st Bn. lost a few men. 1852.—Troopship *Megara* on fire, with 1st Bn. on board. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. arrived at Futtehgurh (Indian Mutiny), having marched 76 miles in 4 days (27 hours' actual marching).
- 5 **Th** —1809.—Retreat of CORUNNA. 1st Bn. covered the retirement across river at Constantino.
- 6 **F** —1900.—2nd Bn. engaged in repelling **Great Attack on Ladysmith**; Lieut. Hall and 18 Riflemen killed, Major Thesiger, Capts. Mills, Bidulph, Stephens, Lieuts. Maclachlan, C. E. Harrison and 37 Riflemen wounded.
- 7 **S** —1852.—1st Bn. left Plymouth for the Cape (embarked at Dover on 2nd) (2nd Kaffir War). 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged near ALLAHABAD.
- 8 **§** —1812.—1st Bn. at Storming of Fort San Francisco (an outwork of CIUDAD RODRIGO); 2nd Lieut. Hawksley and 1 Rifleman killed, 7 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at **Attack on Lines of New Orleans**; 1 officer and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 94 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 **M** —1812.—1st Bn. at Siege of CIUDAD RODRIGO.
- 10 **Tu** —1809.—1st Bn. at skirmish of Betanzos, Retreat of CORUNNA. 1854.—1st Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Cape.
- 11 **W** —1819.—2nd Bn. received draft of 213 Riflemen from 3rd Bn. on disbandment. 1847.—1st Bn. engaged near Kei River (1st Kaffir War); Capt. Gibson and Assist.-Surg. Howell killed.
- 12 **Th** —1809.—Retreat of Corunna; 2nd Bn. reached Vigo and embarked.
- 13 **F** —1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at combat outside ANTWERP. French driven into Antwerp.
- 14 **S** —1809.—Retreat of Corunna; 1st Bn. engaged.
- 15 **§** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the RAMGUNGA (Indian Mutiny).

JANUARY.

- 16 M** —1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at MALDONADO, near Monte Video; 1 officer wounded, 1 Rifleman killed. 1809.—**Battle of Corunna**; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Noble and 11 Riflemen killed. (During the 20 days' retreat, the 1st Bn. lost 3 officers and 170 Riflemen killed, wounded and prisoners.) 1901.—1st Bn. affair at Boschman's Krantz; 12 R. wdd.
- 17 Tu** —1800.—Order issued for the formation of the "EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN," at Horsham Barracks. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Battle of ABU KLEA, Sudan.
- 18 W** —1879.—6 Cos. 4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition.
- 19 Th** —1812.—**Storming of Ciudad Rodrigo**; 1st and 2nd Bns. present; Capt. Uniacke and 9 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 47 Riflemen wounded. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Action of EL GUBAT, Sudan.
- 20 F** —1807.—Sortie from MONTE VIDEO repulsed; 3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. lost 6 killed and 25 wounded.
- 21 S** —1809.—2nd Bn. having embarked at Vigo after Retreat of Corunna, sailed for England.
- 22 S** —1862.—Title of "THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN" bestowed on the Regiment by QUEEN VICTORIA.
- 23 M** —1890.—4th Bn. left Cadiz on H.M.S. *Malabar*, having made good damages caused by collision off Cape Trafalgar on 19th.
- 24 Tu** —1812.—Major-Gen. Robert Craufurd died of wounds received on 19th at Ciudad Rodrigo. (The regiment had been in his command at Buenos Ayres and in campaigns in Portugal and Spain, 1807-1812.)
- 25 W** —1879.—4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition reached Chunar. 1900.—Battle of SPION KOP.
- 26 Th** —1859.—Pursuit of Tantia Topee; Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) marched to Bhurtpore.
- 27 F** —1889.—4th Bn. detachment of 200 men started on Popa Expedition, BURMA.
- 28 S** —1879.—4th Bn., reconnaissance on Tirah (Bazar Valley Expedition).
- 29 S** —1855.—105th day of Siege of SEBASTOPOL.
- 30 M** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged with Mutineers on the Ramgunga.
- 31 Tu** —1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at Action of AMOAFUL, Ashantee; 3 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.

FEBRUARY.

- 1 W**—1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **DONK**, Holland; 2 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—2nd Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Vigo.
- 2 Th**—1814.—4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at assault and capture of **MERXEM**; 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1900.—Capt. Mills, 2nd Bn., died at Ladysmith, of wounds received on Jan. 6th.
- 3 F**—1807.—3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at **Storming of Monte Video**; Capt. Dickenson and 10 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1874.—2nd Bn. at skirmish on the Ordah, Ashantee.
- 4 S**—1814.—Sortie from Antwerp repelled (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at **ORDAHSU**, Ashantee; 19 Riflemen wounded. Coomassie occupied. 1903.—4th Bn. returned from S. Africa.
- 5 S**—1874.—2nd Bn. at **COOMASSIE**. 1900.—1st Bn. at **Action of Vaal Krantz**; 9 Riflemen killed, Capts. Talbot, Tharp, Lieuts. Ellis, Blewitt, Sir T. Cuninghame and 69 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 M**—1874.—2nd Bn. left Coomassie. 1900.—1st Bn. withdrawn from **Vaal Krantz**.
- 7 Tu**—1814.—French sortie from **ANTWERP** repulsed (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Bazar Valley Expedition.
- 8 W**—1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Kunar Expedition.
- 9 Th**—1859.—2nd Bn. engaged at **SIDHA GHAT**, Indian Mutiny.
- 10 F**—1815.—3rd Bn. at surrender of **FORT BOYER**, Mobile Expedition.
- 11 S**—1847.—1st Bn. at skirmish on the **FISH RIVER** (1st Kaffir War).
- 12 S**—1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Tarifa, Spain. 1900.—Action at Dekiel's Drift; Capt. Majendie, 2nd in command, Roberts' Horse, killed.
- 13 M**—1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at Delhi from Cawnpore after 23 days' marching.
- 14 Tu**—1867.—Snider B.L. rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1877.—4th Bn. returned from Jowaki Expedition.

FEBRUARY.

- 15 W**—1820.—General Sir David Dundas, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—Relief of Kimberley.
- 16 Th**—1816.—The **95th Rifle Corps** taken out of the Line and styled the "**Rifle Brigade**."
- 17 F**—1814.—All 3 Bns. crossed the Nive ; commencement of Campaign.
- 18 S**—1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn., under Norcott, embarked at Cadiz for Algeçiras. 1900.—1st Bn. at **Action of Monte Cristo** ; 4 Riflemen killed, Capt. A. D. Stewart, Bentinck, and 23 Riflemen wounded.
- 19 S**—1820.—F.M. the Duke of Wellington appointed Colonel-in-Chief, *vice* Sir David Dundas. 1855.—Portion of 2nd Bn. engaged in a reconnaissance, Crimea.
- 20 M**—1806.—1st Bn. returned from Germany and disembarked at Yarmouth.
- 21 Tu**—1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cape Coast Castle and embarked.
- 22 W**—1826.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Malta. 1900.—114th Day of **Siege of Ladysmith**. Lieut. Pearson died of enteric.
- 23 Th**—1900.—Fighting on Tugela, 1st Bn., 7 Riflemen wounded. Rifle Battalion (Reservists 2nd Bn.), 4 Riflemen killed, 2nd Lieuts. Baker-Carr and Dumaresq and 32 Riflemen wounded.
- 24 F**—1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. disembarked at Algeçiras. 1814.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at **VILLE NAVE**. 1855.—Long Enfield rifle issued to 1st Bn. 1900.—1st Bn. on Tugela, Capt. and Qr.-Mr. Stone, Lieut. Digby and 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 25 S**—1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. arrived at Tarifa. 1879.—4th Bn. returned to Jellalabad from 1st Lughman Expedition.
- 26 S**—1814.—Passage of the **GAVE DU PAU**, 2nd and 3rd Bns.
- 27 M**—1810.—1st Bn. at skirmish at **BARBA DEL PUERCO**. 1814.—**Battle of Orthez** ; 2nd and 3rd Bns. present. 1900.—Cronjé surrendered. 1st Bn. at **Action of Pieter's Hill** ; 12 Riflemen killed, Capt. and Adj. Long, and 2nd Lieut. Buxton and 54 Riflemen wounded.
- 28 Tu**—1801.—Captain Sidney Beckwith's Company of the Rifle Corps embarked on H.M.S. *St. George* (Lord Nelson's flag-ship) for Copenhagen. 1900.—**Relief of Ladysmith**. During Siege 2nd Bn. had 4 officers and 38 Riflemen killed or died of wounds, 9 officers and 114 Riflemen wounded, 1 officer and 34 Riflemen died of disease. 1st Bn. had 25 Riflemen killed and 15 officers and 153 Riflemen wounded.

MARCH.

- 1 **W** —1811.—2 Cos. of 2nd and 4 Cos. of 3rd Bn. marched from Tarifa for Casas Viejas.
- 2 **Th**—1843.—1st Bn. embarked at Malta for Corfu. 1896.—Rifle Company, Mounted Infantry, Capt. A. V. Jenner, Lieuts. R. B. Stephens and H. E. Vernon, and 60 Riflemen, 2nd and 4th Bns. embarked for S. Africa (Matabele War).
- 3 **F** —1811.—3rd Bn. formed advance guard of Graham's force and forded the Laguna de la Janda between Casas Viejas and Vejer. 1900.—1st Bn. marched through **Ladysmith** and bivouacked under Surprise Hill.
- 4 **S** —1811.—Night march of Cos. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. between Vejer and Conil. 1889.—4th Bn. detachment returned from Karen Expedition (BURMA).
- 5 **S** —1811.—**Battle of Barrosa**; 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. present; Capt. Knipe and 19 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 **M** —1811.—Massena retreated from Santarem; 1st Bn. (in advance) started in pursuit. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Lucknow.
- 7 **Tu**—1811.—Pursuit of Massena, Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow; 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged.
- 8 **W** —1811.—French dislodged from PAIALVO, by 1st Bn. and two 6-pounders.
- 9 **Th**—1811.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. skirmishing all day. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at LUCKNOW; attack and capture of the Yellow Bungalow.
- 10 **F** —1811.—Pursuit of Massena. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow.
- 11 **S** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action before **Lucknow**; Capt. Thynne and 2 Riflemen killed, Lieut. Cooper and 17 Riflemen wounded.
- 12 **S** —1811.—Combat of the **Redinha**; 1st Bn. lost 4 Riflemen killed, and 2 officers and 9 Riflemen wounded.
- 13 **M** —1801.—Battle of MANDORA, Egypt. 9 officers and 200 men, who had served in the "Experimental Corps" at Ferrol, engaged in this and other actions of the campaign. 3 officers, Rifle Corps, wounded. 1900.—**Bloemfontein** occupied.
- 14 **Tu**—1811.—Action near **Casal Nova**; Major John Stewart and Lieut. Strode killed (no return of Riflemen).
- 15 **W** —1811.—Combat at FONZE DE ARONCE; 1st Bn., 2 officers wounded (no return of Riflemen).
- 16 **Th**—1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near SUPREE, Indian Mutiny.

MARCH.

- 17 F** —1812.—1st Bn. at commencement of second Siege of BADAJOZ. 1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Gibraltar from Gold Coast.
- 18 S** —1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish at PONTE DE MARCELLA.
- 19 S** —1810.—Combat at **Barba del Pueco**; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Mercer and 8 Riflemen killed and 10 Riflemen wounded. The first fight of the campaign of 1810. 1812.—Sortie from Badajoz repelled.
- 20 M** —1814.—Action of **Tarbes**, fought and won by the 3 Bns. of the 95th Rifles, unaided by other British troops; Captain Duncan and 6 Riflemen killed, 11 officers and 75 Riflemen wounded.
- 21 Tu**—1801.—Battle of ALEXANDRIA; 6 officers of the Rifle Corps and some 200 men of the "Experimental Corps of Riflemen" engaged. 1855.—2nd Bn. augmented to 16 Companies about this time, in the Crimea.
- 22 W**—1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at St. Christoval, Badajoz. French gunners picked off by Riflemen.
- 23 Th**—1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in repulse of Sortie from Sebastopol 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Koorsee, near Lucknow.
- 24 F** —1881.—4th Bn.; Waziri Expedition started from Rawal Pindi.
- 25 S** — 1815.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).
- 26 S** —1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at storming of FORT PICURINA, Badajoz; the 3rd Bn. the first Corps in; Lieut. Stokes, 3rd Bn., the first man in.
- 27 M** — 1814.—3rd Bn. drove the French from TOURNE-FEUILLE; a few Riflemen wounded.
- 28 Tu**—1811.—1st Bn. drove the French from FREIXADAS; Lieut. and Adj. James Stewart killed.
- 29 W** —1811.—1st Bn. engaged. French driven from GUARDA.
- 30 Th**—1815.—1st Bn. marched from Bruges to Courtrai. 1852.—1st Bn. disembarked at Algoa Bay, after 3 months' passage on H.M. steamship *Megara* (2nd Kaffir War).
- 31 F** —1811.—Siege of BADAJOZ; 1st and 3rd Bns. engaged.

APRIL.

- 1 S** —1800.—**First Parade** of the “**Experimental Corps of Riflemen**” at Horsham Barracks. 1855.—3rd Bn. formed for the **SECOND** time at Haslar, from drafts from depôts of 1st and 2nd Bns.
- 2 S** —1801.—**Battle of Copenhagen.** Lt.-Col. Hon. W. Stewart and Capt. Sidney Beckwith's Co. on board **Lord Nelson's Fleet.** Lt. and Adj. Grant and 2 Riflemen killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 M** —1811.—Action near **Sabugal**; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. 2nd Bn. present. Lieut. Hon. D. Arbuthnot and 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 14 Riflemen wounded.
- 4 Tu**—1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked for England at end of American War. 1879.—4th Bn., 2nd Lughman Expedition, returned to Jellalabad. 1889.—4th Bn., Popa Expedition, returned (**BURMA**).
- 5 W** —1858.—Camel Corps formed during Indian Mutiny; officers and 100 men from the 2nd, and the same from the 3rd Bn., and 200 Sikhs, Major Ross in command.
- 6 Th**—1812.—**Storming of Badajoz**; Major O'Hare, 8 officers and 57 Riflemen killed, 14 officers and 225 Riflemen wounded. 8 Cos. 1st Bn., 2 Cos. 2nd and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn., took part in attack.
- 7 F** —1889.—4th Bn.; Phunkan Column started (**BURMA**).
- 8 S** —1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked for Sweden. 1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Gallipolli.
- 9 S** —1855.—Second bombardment of **SEBASTOPOL** commenced; Lieut. Hon. A. Anson and 18 Riflemen of 1st Bn. manned the rifle-pits; 4 Riflemen killed.
- 10 M** —1814.—**Battle of Toulouse**; all 3 Bns. engaged; 14 Riflemen killed and 1 officer and 26 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 Tu**—1812.—All 3 Bns. left Badajoz and advanced on Madrid.
- 12 W** —1859.—2nd Bn. at skirmish at **AKOUMA**, Indian Mutiny.
- 13 Th**—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at **BAREE**, Indian Mutiny.
- 14 F** —**Good Friday.** 1859.—Ross's Camel Corps started in pursuit of Ferozeshah.
- 15 S** —1879.—4th Bn. at Safed Sung.

APRIL.

- 16 S** —**Easter Sunday.** 1814.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. started from Toulouse in pursuit of Soult.
- 17 M** —*Bank Holiday.* 1863.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, Col.-in-Chief, died. 1856.—1st and 2nd Bns. at parade for Inspection by the Russian General Lüders.
- 18 Tu**—1863.—Gen. Sir G. Brown appointed Col.-in-Chief, *vice* Lord Seaton.
- 19 W** —1815.—1 Co. 2nd Bn., which had been in Holland since December 1814 joined the 5 Cos. from England at Leuze, Belgium.
- 20 Th**—1815.—Duke of Wellington inspected the 6 Cos. of 2nd Bn. in Belgium. 1855.—Rifle-pits manned and held by volunteers from the 1st Bn., Sebastopol.
- 21 F** —1854.—2nd Bn. commenced to construct the lines of Bulair across the isthmus of Gallipoli.
- 22 S** —1855.—Russians driven from the **Rifle-pits, Sebastopol.** Privates Bradshaw, Humpston, and MacGregor awarded the **V.C.** for gallantry on this occasion.
- 23 S** —1811.—1st Bn. defended the Bridge of Marialva, near GALLEGOS; French repulsed.
- 24 M** —1855.—The slung pelisse and coatee abolished, and tunics substituted.
- 25 Tu**—1859.—2nd Bn. engaged in skirmish through the GOGRA JUNGLE.
- 26 W** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near Jugdespore.
- 27 Th**—1811.—1st Bn. engaged at 2nd attack on Bridge of Marialva. 1815.—6 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).
- 28 F** —1825.—Horse Guards Order, dated 25th, for 1st and 2nd Bns. to be augmented from 8 to 10 Companies.
- 29 S** —1852.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on MUNDEL'S KRANTZ (2nd Kafir War); 1 officer and 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 30 S** —1814.—All 3 Bns. cantoned in villages on the Lower Garonne.

MAY.

- 1 M** —1850.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur born. 1871.—Lieut. H.R.H. Prince Arthur promoted to Captain in 1st Bn.
- 2 Tu** —1811.—3rd Bn. at combat at FUENTES D'ONOR; 1 officer and 9 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 W** —1855.—199th day of Siege of Sebastopol.
- 4 Th** —1809.—The 3rd Bn. first raised by drafts from the 1st and 2nd Bns., numbering over 1,000 Riflemen. 1881.—4th Bn. crossed the Waziri Frontier.
- 5 F** —1811.—**Battle of Fuentes d'Onor**; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged; Lieut. Westby and 3 Riflemen killed, 13 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 S** —1805.—The 2nd Bn. formed at Canterbury, by draft of 21 sergts. 20 corporals, 7 buglers, and 250 Riflemen from 1st Bn.; Major Wade to command.
- 7 S** —1843.—The "Reserve Battalion" of 6 Cos. formed at Dover.
- 8 M** —1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Scutari from Gallipoli.
- 9 Tu** —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged near NUGGUR, Indian Mutiny.
- 10 W** —1881.—4th Bn. engaged in skirmish at Raznak, WAZIRILAND.
- 11 Th** —1811.—Sortie from Badajoz.
- 12 F** —1811.—Skirmish near ESPEJA; portions of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. engaged.
- 13 S** —1815.—6 Cos. 1st Bn. quartered in Brussels. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at NUGGUR.
- 14 S** —1815.—1 Co. 1st Bn., 1 Co. 2nd Bn., and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., which had landed in Holland in December, 1814, arrived in Brussels. 1890.—Lee-Metford Magazine Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.
- 15 M** —1800.—The "Experimental Corps of Riflemen" encamped at Swinley, Windsor Forest.

MAY.

- 16 Tu**—1854.—1st Bn. augmented to 12 cos., 8 "Service" and 4 "Depôt."
- 17 W**—1852.—1st Bn. engaged near the WATERKLOOF (2nd Kaffir War).
- 18 Th**—1854.—2nd Bn. at Scutari ordered to be augmented to 12 Cos. (same as 1st Bn.).
- 19 F**—1874.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. brigaded together for Review by Czar of Russia.
- 20 S**—1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. arrived off Gottenburg, Sweden.
- 21 S**—1813.—All three Bns. broke up from winter quarters, and marched into Spain. Establishment reduced to 6 Cos. per Bn. on account of heavy casualties in campaign of 1812.
- 22 M**—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at GOWLOWLEE.
- 23 Tu**—1858.—Camel Corps engaged at CALPEE.
- 24 W**—1856.—Medals granted by Emperor of the French distributed at Balaclava.
- 25 Th**—1809.—1st Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal; joined the Bns. of the 43rd and 52nd in the Downs. 1854.—2nd Bn. reviewed at Scutari by the Sultan and Lord Raglan.
- 26 F**—1858.—Ross's Camel Corps forded the Jumna.
- 27 S**—1812.—Regiment (all 3 Bns.) reviewed by Lord Wellington near El Bodon. "You look well and in good fighting order."
- 28 S**—1852.—1st Bn. engaged at INGILBY'S FARM (2nd Kaffir War).
- 29 M**—1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Scutari for Varna. 1880.—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn appointed Col.-in-Chief.
- 30 Tu**—1815.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at Brussels reviewed by the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands.
- 31 W**—1854.—2nd Bn. encamped at Varna.

JUNE.

- 1 Th**—1860.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) broken up at termination of Indian Mutiny; formed 5th April, 1858. 1901.—Fight near Blesbok Spruit; Lieut. C. H. Dillon (Mounted Infantry) wounded (died on 8th at Standerton).
- 2 F**—1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn., on return from New Orleans Expedition landed at Plymouth and marched to join 3 Cos. at Dover (remaining 2 at Brussels). 1881.—4th Bn., Waziri Expedition, returned to Rawal Pindi. 1902.—Peace proclaimed. End of S. African War.
- 3 S**—1837.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Dover from Cephalonia. 1852.—2nd Bn. sailed from Quebec for England.
- 4 S**—~~Whit~~ **Sunday**. 1856.—1st Bn. embarked at Balaclava, in H.M.S. *Apollo*, for England, at termination of Crimean War, having lost 113 Riflemen killed in action, 342 by wounds and disease, and 353 invalided.
- 5 M**—*Bank Holiday*. 1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Varna on Schumla.
- 6 Tu**—1854.—Title of "2nd Lieutenant," used since the regiment was first raised, changed to that of "Eusign"! 1900.—**Pretoria** occupied.
- 7 W**—1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish camp at St. Pedro, near MONTE VIDEO; 2 officers and 27 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—Attack and capture of the Quarries, SEBASTOPOL.
- 8 Th**—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd. Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1856.—2nd Bn. embarked at Balaclava for England at termination of Crimean War.
- 9 F**—1854.—Minié Rifles issued to 1st Bn.
- 10 S**—1815.—2nd Bn. cantoned along the Belgian Frontier.
- 11 S**—1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. crossed the Pisuerge, in pursuit of the French.
- 12 M**—1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. at skirmish near the HORMUZA.
- 13 Tu**—1806.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for South America. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action of NAWABGUNGE; one officer and 15 Riflemen wounded.
- 14 W**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. joined 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. (*vide* 13th) at Monte Video, after having been 11 months on board ship.
- 15 Th**—1813.—All three Bns. crossed the Ebro.
- 16 F**—1815.—**Action of Quatre Bras**; 1st Bn. engaged; Capt. Smyth, Lieut. Lister and 8 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 51 Riflemen wounded.

JUNE.

- 17 S** —1815.—2nd Bn. reached Waterloo and bivouacked.
- 18 S** —1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at San Millan (Spain); 4 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 13 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—BATTLE OF WATERLOO—6 Cos. 1st Bn., Lieuts. Stillwell and Johnson and 20 Riflemen killed, 13 officers and 124 Riflemen wounded; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn., 34 Riflemen killed, 14 officers and 179 Riflemen wounded; 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., Captain Feles and 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 36 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—Attack on the Redan; Capt. Forman, Lieut. Boileau and 33 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 89 Riflemen wounded.
- 19 M** —1815.—All three Battalions advanced on Paris. 1855.—Private Flannery, 1st Bn., found dead 200 yards inside of Russian abattis, Sebastopol.
- 20 Tu** —1858.—Short rifles issued to 4th Bn.
- 21 W** —1813.—Battle of Vittoria. All 3 Bns. engaged. The Riflemen captured the first French gun. Lieut. Campbell and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 61 Riflemen wounded.
- 22 Th** —1815.—Napoleon I. abdicated. Allies marching on Paris. 1897.—2nd Bn. at Diamond Jubilee of H.M. the Queen.
- 23 F** —1813.—Pursuit after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. at skirmish at Echarrir-Aranaz; Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons.
- 24 S** —1813.—Pursuit of French after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. engaged near LA CUENCA, and captured the last gun of the French army.
- 25 S** —1855.—252nd day of the siege of Sebastopol.
- 26 M** —1857.—Queen Victoria presented the **V.C.** to Brevet-Major Hon. H. Clifford, Brevet-Major C. T. Bouchier, Capt. W. J. Cuninghame, Lieut. John Knox, Privates Wheatley, Bradshaw, MacGregor and Humpston, "For Valour" during the Crimean War.
- 27 Tu** —1859.—2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, having been 20 months in the field and marched over 1,745 miles.
- 28 W** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Ensenada de Barragon. 1837.—2nd Bn. at Coronation of Queen Victoria.
- 29 Th** —1858.—Ross's Camel Corps inspected by Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell at Allahabad. 1897.—3rd Bn. started on Tochi Valley Expedition.
- 30 F** —1815.—March on Paris. 1st Bn. crossed the Oise at Pont St. Maxence, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at Chantilly.

JULY.

- 1 **S** —1859.—2nd Bn. went into Barracks at Lucknow. Since Nov., 1857, when it took the field, its losses were 10 officers, 20 sergeants and 226 Riflemen.
- 2 **S** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spaniards at Passo Chico, and drove them into Buenos Ayres; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 22 Riflemen wounded. 1812.—1st Bn. engaged at RUEDA, Spain.
- 3 **M** —1809.—The 1st Bn., 43rd and 52nd, landed at Vallada, in the Tagus, and were formed into "**The Light Brigade**," under Major-General Craufurd. 1855.—Capt. Fyers's piquet lost 8 killed and 5 wounded in trenches, Sebastopol.
- 4 **Tu**—1807.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. sharply engaged near BUENOS AYRES; 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 4 Riflemen wounded. 1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Bridge of Marialva.
- 5 **W** —1807.—**Attack on Buenos Ayres**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; Capt. Jenkinson, Lieut. Turner and 90 Riflemen killed, 9 officers and 139 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 **Th**—1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain. Capt. Beckwith's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain about same time in 1810. (These two companies were attached to 1st Bn.)
- 7 **F** —1813.—1st Bn. engaged at CAZARCA, Spain. 1815.—British Army **marched into Paris** after Waterloo. *The first man to enter* was Lieut. and Adj. Harry Smith, of 2nd Bn. *The first corps to enter* was the 2nd Bn.; it camped in the Champs Elysées. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at FULLER'S HOEK, 2nd Kaffir War.
- 8 **S** —1814.—3rd Bn. embarked at Bordeaux and sailed for England. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at the Waterkloof.
- 9 **S** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn., under Beckwith, embarked at Deal for Denmark. 1815.—1st Bn. encamped at Clichy, near Paris.
- 10 **M** —1815.—Hd. Qrs. and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend.
- 11 **Tu**—1856.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Portsmouth from the Crimea, having lost 132 Riflemen killed in action, and 353 died of disease (574 men wounded).
- 12 **W** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Buenos Ayres for Monte Video. 1815.—3rd Bn. landed at Ostend and marched on Paris. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Malta for Egypt.
- 13 **Th**—1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Copenhagen. 1814.—1st and 2nd Bns. embarked near Bordeaux for England. 1854.—1st Bn. embarked at Portsmouth for Crimea.
- 14 **F** —1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 1st Bn., landed at Lisbon. 1890.—Rifle Caps issued to 2nd Bn.

JULY.

- 15 S** —1813.—1st Bn. drove the French from the heights of **SANTA BARBARA**.
- 16 S** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Veldbeck (Holland). 1898.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cairo.
- 17 M** —1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. arrived in England from Bordeaux at **end of Peninsular War**.
- 18 Tu**—1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish near Castrejon.
- 19 W**—1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the **GUARENA**.
- 20 Th**—1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland (**WALCHEREN EXPEDITION**).
- 21 F** —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. forded the River Tormes, waist-deep, above Salamanca.
- 22 S** —1812.—**Battle of Salamanca**. All 3 Bns. present, but slightly engaged; 9 Riflemen killed, 24 Riflemen wounded.
- 23 S** —1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Holland to join 2nd Bn. 1812.—Pursuit of Marmont after Salamanca; Regiment engaged near the **TORMES** River.
- 24 M** —1810.—**Combat of the Coa**; 1st Bn. lost Capt. Creagh, Lieuts. McLeod and Reilly, and 11 Riflemen killed, 9 officers and 55 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. attacked and captured kraals on the **WATER-KLOOF**.
- 25 Tu**—1825.—1st Bn. divided into 6 "Service" and 4 "Depôt" Cos.
- 26 W**—1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked at Gravesend for South America.
- 27 Th**—1809.—The Light Division, under Craufurd, reached Naval Moral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.
- 28 F** —1809.—The Light Division started at dawn on their famous forced march on Talavera. **Battle of Talavera**; Major Bunbury with detachments of 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged.
- 29 S** —1809.—The **Light Division** reached Talavera early in the morning after having **marched 82 miles in 26 hours**. 1810.—2 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined 3 Cos. of same Bn. and 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., at Cadiz, then besieged by French.
- 30 S** —1809.—2nd Bn. sailed from the Downs for Holland (Walcheren Expedition), being brigaded with 43rd and 52nd, under Gen. Hon. W. Stewart. N.B.—The 1st Bn. was at this time also brigaded with the other battalions of the 43rd and 52nd in Portugal, under Craufurd.
- 31 M** —1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in outpost affair near **FLUSHING** 1 officer and 10 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

- 1 **Tu**—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Mondego Bay, Portugal. 1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Deal for Walcheren. 1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at **BRIDGE OF JANJI**, Spain.
- 2 **W**—1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at **ECHALAR**, Spain. 1868.—F.M. Sir E. Blakeney, Col.-in-Chief, died.
- 3 **Th**—1809.—2nd Bn. engaged near **FLUSHING**. 1868.—F.M. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales appointed Col.-in-Chief.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur gazetted Lieut., Rifle Brigade. 1896.—Rifle Company (2nd and 4th Bns.), Mounted Infantry, at Storming of Makoni's Kraal, S. Africa; 1 Rifleman wounded. (See March 2nd.)
- 4 **F**—1810.—“**The Light Division**” formed under Craufurd at Alameda. 1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for India (Mutiny).
- 5 **S**—1885.—Rifle Company Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.), of Nile Expeditionary Force, broken up (was formed Aug. 24th, 1884).
- 6 **S**—1854.—1st Bn. disembarked at Constantinople.
- 7 **M**—*Bank Holiday*. 1857.—2nd Bn. embarked at Kingstown for service in India (Mutiny).
- 8 **Tu**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. sailed from Monte Video for England.
- 9 **W**—1809.—Siege of Flushing. 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed on South Beveland.
- 10 **Th**—1809.—Siege of Flushing. 1854.—1st Bn. landed on Asiatic side of Bosphorus. Enfield rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1902.—Coronation Day.
- 11 **F**—1809.—**Flushing** surrendered; 2nd Bn. lost 11 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 21 Riflemen wounded.
- 12 **S**—1850.—1st Bn. having landed at Gravesend, marched to Canterbury on return from 1st Kaffir War.
- 13 **S**—1812.—Regiment (all three Battalions) **marched into Madrid**.
- 14 **M**—1855.—302nd day of siege of Sebastopol.
- 15 **Tu**—1808.—2nd Bn. attacked French piquets at Obidos; **first affair in the Peninsular War**; Lieut. Bunbury and 1 Rifleman killed, 2 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Capitulation of **WALCHEREN**.
- 16 **W**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Veldbeck and covered the advance on Copenhagen of Army under Major-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley.
- 17 **Th**—1807.—Outpost affair of 1st Bn. outside **COPENHAGEN**; 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded. 1808.—**Battle of Roleia**; 2nd Bn. lost 17 Riflemen killed, and 3 officers and 30 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

- 18 F**—1877.—4th Bn. first paraded with Martini-Henry rifles.
- 19 S**—1808.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. disembarked at Peniche, in Portugal and joined 4 Cos. (which had sailed for Sweden on April 8). 1898.—2nd Bn. left the Atbara for Khartoum.
- 20 S**—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE, 3rd Bn. engaged at NASSREGUNGE.
- 21 M**—1808.—**Battle of Vimiera**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. lost; 37 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 43 Riflemen wounded; 1st Bn. losses unrecorded. 1811.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined Light Division.
- 22 Tu**—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE on the Goomtee. 1880.—1st Bn. sailed in H.M.S. *Jumna* for India.
- 23 W**—1858.—4th Bn. landed at Malta.
- 24 Th**—1807.—2nd Bn. engaged outside COPENHAGEN. 1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at combat of SAN LUCAR EL MAYOR. 1884.—Formation of Rifle Company, Camel Corps, for Nile Expedition; 2nd and 3rd Bns. sent 2 officers and 50 men.
- 25 F**—**Regimental Birthday**. 1800.—**Experimental Corps of Riflemen** landed at Ferrol, and engaged Spaniards; Lieut.-Col. Stewart severely wounded. 1800.—**The Rifle Corps** formally embodied under Col. Coote Manningham. 1813.—1st Regimental Dinner at Santa Barbara, Spain. 1815.—2nd Regimental Dinner at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris.
- 26 S**—1800.—Action at FERROL renewed; 3 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Major-Gen. Sir Coote Manningham, 1st Colonel-in-Chief, died, from effects of Corunna campaign.
- 27 S**—1812.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in action at SEVILLE. 1865.—Gen. Sir George Brown, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—2nd Bn. at **Attack on Bergendal**. Cpts. W. Steward, Lysley, E. Campbell and 23 Riflemen killed or died of wounds. Lieut.-Col. Metcalfe, Cpts. Alexander, H. Maitland, 2nd Lieut. Basset and 51 Riflemen wounded. Rifleman E. Durrant awarded the **V.C.**
- 28 M**—1865.—F.M. Sir Edward Blakeney appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
- 29 Tu**—1807.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at KIOGE, Denmark. "A few men of the 95th fell" (Sir A. Wellesley). 1848.—Action of **Boem Platz**. Dutch Boers defeated; Capt. Murray and 6 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded.
- 30 W**—1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Varna for the Crimea.
- 31 Th**—1809.—Gen. Sir D. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1813.—**Storming of San Sebastian**; 50 volunteers from each battalion; 8 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 16 Riflemen wounded. **Defence of the Bridge of Vera** by all 3 Bns.; Capt. Cadoux and 18 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 53 Riflemen wounded.

SEPTEMBER.

- 1 **F** —1855.—Capt. Balfour and 50 Riflemen (volunteers from 2nd Bn.) covered a sap from 5th parallel, Sebastopol. Lieut. Cary and 1 Rifleman killed, 15 Riflemen wounded.
- 2 **S** —1898.—**Battle of Khartoum.** 2nd Bn. engaged. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 **S** —1874.—2nd Bn. ordered to Gold Coast (**ASHANTEE EXPEDITION**).
- 4 **M** —1854.—349th day of siege of Sebastopol.
- 5 **Tu**—1841.—2nd Bn. embarked at Deptford for Bermuda. 1855.—Capt. Balfour and 52 Riflemen 2nd Bn. seized Russian rifle-pits, Sebastopol. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 wounded.
- 6 **W** —1839.—Brunswick rifle issued to Regiment, in place of the Baker rifle.
- 7 **Th**—1807.—Surrender of **Copenhagen.** 1854.—1st. Bn. landed at Varna.
- 8 **F** —1855.—**Final Attack on Sebastopol**; 2nd Bn. engaged in assault on REDAN; Capt. Hammond, Lieut. Ryder, and 23 Riflemen killed, 8 officers and 137 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 **S** —1855.—**Sebastopol entered** by the Allies. Russians blew up their magazines, barracks, &c., and set town on fire before retreating.
- 10 **S** —1855.—The losses of the 1st and 2nd Bns. in the trenches during the Siege of Sebastopol (not otherwise accounted for) amounted to 175 Riflemen killed, and 143 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 **M** —1848.—Rebel Boers sent in their submission to Sir Harry Smith; 1st Bn. returned to Bloemfontein.
- 12 **Tu**—1812.—2nd Bn. left Lisbon, *en route* for Spain. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Khartoum.
- 13 **W** —1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of **FORT MANDALA.** 1864.—Whitworth rifles issued to 4th Bn.
- 14 **Th**—1809.—2nd Bn. landed at Dover from **WALCHEREN EXPEDITION**, having lost over 300 men by fever in 6 weeks (5 sergeants and 128 Riflemen died within 3 months of disembarkation). 1854.—1st and 2nd Bns. landed in Crimea.
- 15 **F** —1852.—1st Bn. engaged on the **WATERKLOOF.**

SEPTEMBER.

- 16 S** —1810.—Retreat on Torres-Vedras commenced; Light Division left as rear-guard at Celorico.
- 17 S** —1857.—First man attested for the 4th Bn. 1901.—Fight near De Jager's Drift, Lieut. Blewitt (Mounted Infantry) killed.
- 18 M** —1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged at ALCALA DE LAS GAZULES. 1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Plymouth for New Orleans Expedition, exactly two months after their return from Peninsular War.
- 19 Tu** —1854.—2nd Bn. engaged at BULGANAK, Crimea.
- 20 W** —1809.—1st Bn. engaged at CELORICO. 1854.—**Battle of the Alma**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. covered the advance; 11 Riflemen killed; 1 officer and 98 Riflemen wounded.
- 21 Th** —1813.—All 3 Bns. camped on the Bidassoa, south of the Pass of Vera. 1898.—2nd Bn. embarked at Alexandria for Crete.
- 22 F** —1811.—1st Bn. at Skirmish near Ciudad Rodrigo. 1852.—Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 23 S** —1852.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1897.—2nd Bn. embarked for Malta.
- 24 S** —1854.—2nd Bn. covered the advance to the Bolbeck.
- 25 M** —1810.—1st Bn. engaged in rear-guard affair at Mora Morta. 1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Mackenzie's Farm, Crimea.
- 26 Tu** —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Sula. 1854.—2nd Bn. reached Balaclava.
- 27 W** —1810.—**Battle of Busaco**; 1st Bn. engaged. 1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish of ALDEA DE PONTE.
- 28 Th** —1854.—1st Bn. encamped before Sebastopol.
- 29 F** —**Michaelmas Day**. 1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Balaclava to Sebastopol and bivouacked at Kamish.
- 30 S** —1876.—Major H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn promoted to Lieut.-Colonel to command the 1st Bn., dated 27 September.

OCTOBER.

- 1 **S** —1869.—The Glengarry cap first taken into wear.
- 2 **M** —1854.—2nd Bn. camped on east and in rear of Quarries, Sebastopol, where it remained during the siege. 1899.—2nd. Bn. left Crete for South Africa.
- 3 **Tu**—1810.—Retreat on TORRES VEDRAS, Light Division formed rear-guard at Pombal.
- 4 **W** —1817.—2nd Bn. went into barracks at Valenciennes.
- 5 **Th**—1854.—Ground broken before Sebastopol.
- 6 **F** —1811.—Regiment employed in blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo.
- 7 **S** —1813.—**Forcing the Pass of Vera**; all three Battalions engaged. Capt. Gibbons, Lieuts. Campbell and J. Hill, and 31 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 161 Riflemen wounded.
- 8 **S** —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Falmouth for Portugal. 1858.—Det. 3rd Bn. engaged at JAMO, Indian Mutiny. The C. in C. "requested marked attention to the gallantry of Lieut. Green, who was dangerously wounded, 14 sabre cuts, left arm and right thumb amputated." 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 **M** —1833.—2nd Bn. left Corfu for Cephalaria. 1900.—Det. 1st Bn. engaged at **Vlakfontein**. Capts. A. D. Stewart and Paget and 1 Rifleman killed, 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 10 **Tu**—1810.—1st Bn. engaged at ALEMQUER. Reached the lines of TORRES VEDRAS at Arriuda.
- 11 **W** —1858.—2nd Bn. recrossed the Goomtee in pursuit of Mutineers.
- 12 **Th**—1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. sailed from Madeira for New Orleans. 1854.—Pte. Wheatley won the **V.C.** by throwing a live shell over a parapet, Trenches, Sebastopol.
- 13 **F** —1858.—Ross's Camel Corps (Detachments 2nd and 3rd Bns.) pursued the Mutineers in the Jugdespore jungles.
- 14 **S** —1810.—Lines of Torres Vedras, 1st Bn. engaged at SOBRAL; 2 officers wounded; several Riflemen killed and wounded. 1854.—2nd Bn. piquet under Capt. Fyers drove off Russians.
- 15 **S** —1854.—Four Riflemen crept up to within 500 yards of Sebastopol and fired into the windows of the Grand Barracks.

OCTOBER.

- 16 M**—1854.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged in 5-gun Battery, Sebastopol. 1895.—Capt. F. E. Lawrence killed at MGOBANI, E. Africa, whilst on Special Service.
- 17 Tu**—1854.—The Allies opened fire on SEBASTOPOL.
- 18 W**—1805.—5 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Cuxhaven, and formed advance guard of army moving on Bremen.
- 19 Th**—1847.—Surrender of the Gaika Chief, Sandilli, to 1st Bn.; end of the 1st Kaffir War.
- 20 F**—1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SUKRETA (Indian Mutiny). 1899.—Lieut.-Col. John Sherston, *D.S.O.*, killed at Action of Talana Hill.
- 21 S**—1858.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. at assault and capture of **FORT BIRWAH**; Lieut Richards and 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded. 3rd Bn. at Skirmish of KHOOATH KHAS.
- 22 S**—1873.—4th Bn. sailed for India.
- 23 M**—1818.—2nd Bn. at Review at Neuville; Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c., present. 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged at **KHURGURH**, Indian Mutiny.
- 24 Tu**—1874.—Martini-Henry Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.
- 25 W**—1854.—**Battle of Balaclava**; Lieut. Godfrey, and a few Riflemen silenced a Russian Battery.
- 26 Th**—1805.—1st Bn. entered BREMEN. 1808.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Corunna. 1854.—2nd Bn. piquet engaged in obstinate fight in CAREENAGE RAVINE.
- 27 F**—1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at MITHARDEN, Indian Mutiny.
- 28 S**—1858.—2nd Bn. occupied Fort Kataree. 1899.—1st Bn. embarked at Southampton for South Africa.
- 29 S**—1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged at ARANJUEZ; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—2nd Bn. occupied quarters at Versailles. 1902.—1st Bn. landed at Portsmouth from South Africa.
- 30 M**—1818.—2nd Bn. embarked at Calais, after 3½ years with the army of occupation in France. 1899.—2nd Bn. arrived at Ladysmith, and engaged at **Lombard's Kop**, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 31 Tu**—1812.—Madrid evacuated, 1st Bn. and 2nd Bn. retreated on Salamanca. 1818.—1st Bn. embarked at Calais for England.

NOVEMBER.

- 1 W**—1854.—During the preceding 3 weeks, the 1st and 2nd Bns. lost 11 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded in the Trenches, Sebastopol. 1899.—General Sir Redvers Buller and Staff landed at Cape Town. 2nd Bn. at **Ladysmith**. **Commencement of Siege.**
- 2 Th**—1857.—Enfield Rifles issued to the 4th Bn.
- 3 F**—1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. cantoned at Oldenburg; Expedition to Germany.
- 4 S**—1857.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Calcutta, the first of the Rifle Brigade who ever served in India.
- 5 S**—1854.—**Battle of Inkerman**; 1st and 2nd Bns. lost Bt.-Major Rooper, Capt. Cartwright, Lieut. Malcolm, and 30 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 58 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 M**—1814.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Flanders. 1899.—Skirmish outside of Ladysmith.
- 7 Tu**—1812.—Retreat from Madrid on Salamanca; 1st and 2nd Bns. crossed the Tormes at Alba. (Retreat continued into Portugal on 15th.)
- 8 W**—1811.—All 3 Bns. engaged in Blockade of CIUDAD RODRIGO.
- 9 Th**—1858.—2nd Bn. advanced against **FORT AMETHIE**. 1899.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged on Observation Hill, **Ladysmith**; 2nd Lieut. Lethbridge and 1 Rifleman killed, and 4 Riflemen wounded.
- 10 F**—1813.—**Battle of the Nivelle**; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Doyle and 11 Riflemen killed, 10 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 S**—1853.—1st Bn. left Algoa Bay in H.M.S. *Simoom* at end of 2nd Kaffir War. 1858.—Mutineers evacuated Fort Amethie, 2nd Bn. started in pursuit.
- 12 S**—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. (with Sir John Moore) entered Spain.
- 13 M**—1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Deal from Copenhagen. 1846.—1st Bn. landed at Algoa Bay for 1st Kaffir War. 1873.—2nd Bn. embarked at Cork for the Gold Coast.
- 14 Tu**—1854.—Great storm at Balaclava; 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. in trenches for 48 hours. 1897.—3rd Bn. arrived at Rawal Pindi from Tochi (3 officers and 117 Riflemen died from disease between August and December).
- 15 W**—1855.—Great explosion in French siege train, Sebastopol; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer wounded.

NOVEMBER.

- 16 Th**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Deal on return from Denmark.
- 17 F** —1812.—1st Bn. at combat on the HUEBRA near San Munoz. 1874.—2nd Bn. left Portsmouth for Gibraltar.
- 18 S** —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in last day of the retreat from Madrid; 3 Riflemen killed, 11 wounded.
- 19 S** —1810.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. in reconnaissance at Valle, near Santarem; "slight loss."
- 20 M**—1854.—**Gallant Exploit at the Rifle Pits, Sebastopol**; Lieut. Tryon and 9 Riflemen killed, 17 Riflemen wounded; Lieuts. Bouchier and Cuninghame got the **V.C.** and Colour-Sergt. Hicks the French War Medal.
- 21 Tu**—1813.—1st Bn. drove in French outposts at BAYONNE. 1878.—4th Bn. crossed the Afghan frontier; **capture of Ali Masjid.**
- 22 W**—1867.—2nd Bn. landed at Portsmouth from India. 1874.—Martini-Heury rifles issued to the 1st Bn.
- 23 Th**—1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at ARCANGUES; 1 officer and 6 Riflemen wounded.
- 24 F** —1874.—2nd Bn. landed at Gibraltar.
- 25 S** —1812.—All 3 Bns. went into winter quarters at Alameda and Espeja, close of the campaign. 1899.—1st Bn. landed at Durban.
- 26 S** —1805.—1st Bn. at Occupation of Bremen. 1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. in action before CAWNPORE. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at HYDERGURH.
- 27 M**—1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of the GWALIOR Contingent, 3 officers wounded. 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. arrived at Cawnpore from Futtehpore (having marched 48½ miles in 26 hours), in time to take part in engagement.
- 28 Tu**—1857.—**Action at Cawnpore**; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged; Lieut.-Col. Woodford and 5 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded.
- 29 W** —1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged in skirmish at CAWNPORE; 3 Riflemen killed and 3 officers and 5 Riflemen wounded. 1877.—4th Bn., 1st party started on JOWAKI EXPEDITION.
- 30 Th**—1839.—Percussion Brunswick rifle issued to the Regiment, in place of Flint-lock Baker rifle.

DECEMBER.

- 1 **F** —1857.—3rd Bn. at Futtehpore ordered to Cawnpore.
- 2 **S** —1854.—Second parallel before Sebastopol opened ; 1st Bn. piquet drove Russians out of the Advanced Trench ; 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 **S** —1815.—3rd Bn. marched out of Paris for Calais. 1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of Fort Oomrai.
- 4 **M** —1877.—4th Bn. : affair on Shergasha Ridge, Jowaki Expedition.
- 5 **Tu** —1857.—3rd Bn. joined 2nd Bn. at Cawnpore. 1861.—5-grooved Naval Enfield Rifle issued to 1st Bn.
- 6 **W** —1857.—Final **Battle of Cawnpore**; 2nd and 3rd Bns. lost 1 Rifleman killed and 1 officer and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at **BYRAM GHAT**. 3rd Bn. engaged at **FUTTEHPORE**.
- 7 **Th** —1895.—1 officer and 25 men 2nd Bn. embarked for Ashantee with "Special Service Corps."
- 8 **F** —1877.—4th Bn. : destruction of villages in Bori Valley, Jowaki Expedition.
- 9 **S** —1813.—Passage of the Nive: all 3 Bns. sharply engaged. 1814.—1 Co. 1st, 1 Co. 2nd, and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland.
- 10 **S** —1813.—**Battle of the Nive**; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Hopwood and 9 Riflemen killed, 75 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 **M** —1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at **SHAHGURH**. 2nd Bn. crossed the Gogra. 1899.—2nd Bn. **Night Sortie from Ladysmith**. Boer 4·7 howitzer captured and destroyed. Lieut. Fergusson and 15 Riflemen killed, Capt. Paley, Lieut. Davenport, 2nd Lieut. Bond and 32 Riflemen wounded, 5 Riflemen (stretcher-bearers) taken prisoners.
- 12 **Tu** —1854.—Piquet of 1st Bn. violently attacked by Russians near Woronzow road, who were driven back.
- 13 **W** —1813.—Skirmish at **BASSUSSARI**, near the Nive. 1888.—4th Bn. detachment joined Karen Expedition (**BURMA**).
- 14 **Th** —1861.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Colonel-in-Chief, died 1888.—4th Bn. : Yoma Hill Column started (**BURMA**).
- 15 **F** —1861.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1899.—1st Bn. at **Battle of Colenso**, 2nd Lieut. Graham and 5 Riflemen wounded. Capt. Congreve wounded in trying to save guns and awarded the **V.C.**
- 16 **S** —1858.—3rd Bn. having crossed the Gogra, advanced (**Trans-Gogra Campaign**). 1901.—4th Bn. embarked at Queenstown for South Africa.

DECEMBER.

- 17 S**—1814.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. disembarked at Island of Tholen and marched on Bergen-op-Zoom.
- 18 M**—1813.—Regiment cantoned about Arcangues; end of Campaign of 1813.
- 19 Tu**—1815.—1st Bn. entered Paris and occupied barracks in the Rue de Clichy.
- 20 W**—1808.—The 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn., which had landed at Corunna on Oct. 26, on this day joined the 5 Cos. of 1st and 4 Cos. of the 2nd (which had served at Roleia and Vimiera), at Sahagun. 1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. at **Defence of Tarifa**, 2 Riflemen killed, 16 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. at **Action of the Berea**, S. Africa; 3 Riflemen killed.
- 21 Th**—1854.—Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed.
- 22 F**—1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. engaged at **New Orleans**; 23 Riflemen killed 3 officers and 59 Riflemen wounded (total loss over 1-5th of their number).
- 23 S**—1871.—Busbies taken in wear by 2nd Bn.
- 24 S**—1877.—4th Bn. 2nd party ordered to start on JOWAKI Expedition.
- 25 M**—**Christmas Day**. 1802.—The Rifle Corps ordered to be numbered the "**Ninety-Fifth**." 1808.—Retreat of Corunna commenced; 1st Bn. on rear-guard with Sir John Moore; 2nd Bn. on rear-guard with General Craufurd. 1818.—3rd Bn. disbanded. 1857.—3rd Bn. engaged at **PUTARAH**.
- 26 Tu**—*Bank Holiday*. 1808.—2nd Bn. engaged at **CASTRO PIPA**. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at **CHURDAH**; captured 5 guns. 1900.—1st Bn. engaged near **Greylingstad**; 11 Riflemen killed, Capt. Radclyffe, Lieut. M. White and 45 Riflemen wounded.
- 27 W**—1858.—2nd Bn. at capture of **FORT MEDJIDIA**; 1 Rifleman killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.
- 28 Th**—1808.—Retreat of **CORUNNA**; 1st Bn. sharply engaged at **BENAVENTE**. 1814.—3rd Bn. engaged at second combat before New Orleans; 1 Rifleman killed, 4 Riflemen wounded.
- 29 F**—1857.—2nd Bn. at capture of **FORT ETAWAH**.
- 30 S**—1877.—4th Bn. arrived at **BORI Pass**, Jowaki; forced it next day.
- 31 S**—1810.—Assault by French on **Tarifa** repulsed; 1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged; 1 Rifleman killed, 1 Rifleman wounded. 1846.—1st Bn. engaged in skirmish on the Kei river. 1858.—2nd Bn. in skirmish on the **Raptee**.

ROLL OF PAST OFFICERS

OF

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

Abercromby, <i>Hon. J.</i> , 62, Palmerston Place, Edinboro', N.B.	War Services, &c.
à Court-Repington, Lt.-Col. C., <i>C.M.G.</i> , Naval and Military Club	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878 (medal and clasp). <i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, <i>C.M.G.</i>).
Adair, Capt. <i>Sir F. E. S.</i> , <i>Bart.</i> , Naval and Military Club	
Alexander, Col. B. F., Wilsley, Cranbrook, Kent	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , wounded (medal & clasp). <i>Canada</i> , 1870 (medal and clasp).
[5] Ames, Frederick, Esq., Hawford Lodge, Worcester	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Annesley, Capt., A.S.E., 5, Leinster Gardens, Hyde Park, W.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).
Bagot, Lieut.-Col. V. S., 26, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).
Baker-Carr, Capt. C. D'A. B. S., 47, Clarence Square, Cheltenham	<i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps) wounded.
Baker-Carr, Major R. G. T., <i>M.V.O.</i> , Army and Navy Club	
[10] Barnwell, Brigade-Surg. Tobias, Ash- combe, Harrogate	<i>Egyptian Expedition</i> , 1882 (medal and clasp and Bronze Star).

War Services, &c.

Bell, Capt. M. G. E., Bourne Park, Canterbury	<i>N.-W. Frontier</i> , 1897-8 (medal and clasp). <i>East Africa</i> , 1903-4 (medal and clasp).
Bentinck, Major W. G., <i>D.S.O.</i> , Secretariat, Pretoria	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902 ; wounded (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, <i>D.S.O.</i>).
Bernard, Capt. R. P. H., Bury Green, Cheshunt, Herts.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Bingham, Capt. <i>Lord</i> , 5, Portman Square, W.	<i>Bechuanaland</i> , 1884-85.
[15] Blacker, Capt. F. St. J., Castle Martin, Kildare	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
Blackett, Major C. F., 12, Avenue des Eperons d'Or, Brussels	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal).
Blane, Lt.-Gen. <i>Sir</i> Seymour, <i>Bart.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , White's, St. James's Street, S.W.	<i>Crimea</i> , Inkerman, Sebastopol, wounded (medal and 2 clasps, Turkish and Sardinian medals and Medjidie). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Blois, E. W., Esq., 8, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.	
Boote-Wilbraham, <i>Hon.</i> V. R., Fairfield Estate, Peermaud, <i>via</i> Periacolam, Travancore, S. India	<i>Burma</i> , 1889 (medal and clasp).
[20] Borthwick, Lt.-Col. A., <i>M.V.O.</i> , Chief Constable, Midlothian, Edinburgh, N.B.	
Bosanquet, N. E. T., Esq., Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1900 (Queen's medal and clasp).
Boyle, Col. Gerald E., 48, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.	
Bradford, Gen. W. H., United Service Club	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma (medal and clasp & Turkish medal).
Bradshaw, Surg.-Major-Gen. A. F., <i>C.B.</i> , Hon. Physician to the King, United Service Club	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1879. <i>Zhob Valley</i> , 1884. <i>Hazara Expedition</i> , 1891 (medal and clasp and <i>C.B.</i>).
[25] Bramston, Col. Thomas Harvey, 20, Old Burlington Street, W.	<i>Kaffir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal and clasp). <i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal, and Knight of Legion of Honour).
Brand, <i>Hon.</i> R., Bachelors' Club, Piccadilly	<i>South Africa</i> , 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
Brownrigg, Col. H. S., 55, Drayton Gardens, S.W.	<i>Canada</i> , 1806 (medal and clasp). <i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal).

War Services, &c.

Buchanan, Lt.-Col. H. B., Arthurs', St. James's Street, S.W.	
Buller, N. M., Esq.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
[30] Bunbury, Lt.-Col. C. T., Cotswold House, Christchurch Road, Winchester	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
Burnell-Milnes, Major E. A. P., Junior Carlton Club	
Burn, Major H. Pelham	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-7 (medal and clasp).
Burrell, Capt. <i>Hon.</i> Willoughby, 60, Pont Street, S.W.	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
Cairns, Capt. <i>Earl</i> , Combe, Bradford Abbas, Sherborne	<i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
[35] Campbell, Capt. Arthur C., Naval and Military Club	
Campbell, Lt.-Col. <i>Hon.</i> H. W., 44, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Leg. of Honour, Medjidie and Turkish medal).
Cary, Col. L. F. B., Tor Abbey, Torquay	<i>Crimea</i> (in Royal Navy), bombardment of Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal), <i>Askantee</i> (medal and clasp), <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp).
Caulfeild, George, Esq., Copsewood, Limerick	<i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Chamberlin, Lt.-Col. E., 60, Jermyn Street, S.W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp), <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
[40] Cholmondeley, Lt.-Col. H. C., <i>C.B.</i> , Edstaston, Wem, Salop	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-1879 (medal and clasp), <i>South Africa</i> , 1900 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, <i>C.B.</i>).
Clanmorris, <i>Lord</i> , Creg Clare, Ardahan, Co. Galway	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Clarke, Capt. C. H. G. M., <i>M.V.O.</i> , 20, Lennox Gardens, S.W.	<i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal)
Clerk, Col. J., <i>C.S.I.</i> , <i>C.V.O.</i> , Carlton Club	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
Clifton, Capt. A. W., Warton Hall, Lytham, Lancashire	<i>Kaffir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal), <i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal).
[45] Close, T., Esq. 72, Eccleston Square, S.W.	

Cockburn, Colonel George, *D.S.O.*, Clifton House, Winchester

War Services, &c.

Nile Expedition, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp, *D.S.O.*). *South Africa*, 1899-1901 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).

Coke, Hon. E., Holkham, Norfolk

South Africa, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

Coke, Lt.-Col. *Hon.* Wenman, 8, St. James's Place, S.W.

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881.

Colville, Col. A. E. W., *C.B.*, The Manor House, Shelsley Beauchamp, Worcester

Afghan War, 1878-79 (medal and clasp). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881. *N.W. Frontier*, 1897 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, *C.B.*).

[50] Congreve, Col. W. N., *V.C.*, *M.V.O.*, West Felton, Oswestry, Shropshire

South Africa, 1899-1902, slightly wounded (Queen's medal and 7 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, *V.C.*).

Constable-Maxwell-Scott, *Hon.* J., Calar, Wimbledon.

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Conyngham, Lord C. A., Army and Navy Club

Cope, Lt.-Col. Sir Anthony, *Bart.*, Bramshill Park, Winchfield

Canada, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). *Ashantee* (medal & clasp).

Cosby, D. S. A., Esq., Stradbally Hall, Queen's County

[55] Couper, Col. V. A., Naval and Military Club, W.

Burma, 1888-89 (medal and clasp). *N.W. Frontier*, 1897-98 (medal and clasp).

Cowans, Major-General J. S., *M.V.O.*, Naval and Military Club, W.

Cowell, Capt. A. J. V., Clifton Castle, Bedale, Yorkshire

Cranbrook, *Earl of*, Hempsted Park, Cranbrook

Creed, Capt. P. R., 6, Park Row, Knightsbridge, S.W.

[60] Crichton, Capt. *Hon.* J. A., Crom Castle, Newtown Butler, Ireland

South Africa, 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).

Crompton, Lt.-Col. R. E., *C.B.*, Thriplands, Kensington Court, S.W.

South Africa, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, *C.B.*).

Cuffe, Capt. *Hon.* O. F. S., St. James's Club, Piccadilly

Ashantee (medal and clasp)

Curzon, Col. G. A., Westwood, Windlesham, Surrey

Indian Mutiny, Camel Corps, 1857-8, medal and 2 clasps).

War Services, &c.

Darell, Capt. H. F., White's Club

[65] Dashwood, Col. C. B., Junior United Service Club

Davenport, Capt. S., Godshill, Isle of Wight

Dawson, Major E. A. F., Launde Abbey, Leicester

Deedes, Major-General W. H., *D.S.O.*, 10, St. James's Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.

De L'Isle and Dudley, Major Lord, Penshurst Place, Kent

[70] De Mauley, Lord, Brooks' Club, S.W.

Dillon, Gen. Sir Martin, *G.C.B.*, *C.S.I.*, United Service Club

Dillon, Viscount, Ditchley, Enstone, Oxfordshire

Dixon, Capt. W., 23, Norfolk House Road, Streatham, S.W.

Dorrien-Smith, Capt. A. A., *D.S.O.*, Tresco Abbey, Isles of Scilly

[75] Douglas, Capt. E. Palmer, Cavers, Hawick, N.B.

Drummond, Capt. Alfred Manners, Charnwood Lodge, West Cliff Road, Bourne-mouth.

Drummond, Capt. Algernon H., Maltman's Green, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.

Drummond, Hugh H. W., Esq., Syon House, East Budleigh, Devon

Duff, J. C., Esq., Lt. and Qr.-Mr., R.M. College, Camberley

[80] Dugdale, Col. H. C. G., Hill House, Christchurch Road, Winchester

Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1873-9 (medal and clasp).

Nile Expedition, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1901, wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

South Africa, 1900-1901 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).

Waziri Expedition, 1881. *Burma*, 1886-8, severely wounded (medal and clasp, and *D.S.O.*).

Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).

Punjab, 1848-49 (medal). *N. W. Frontier*, 1851 (medal and clasp). *Indian Mutiny*, severely wounded (medal and clasp). *China War*, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). *Abyssinia* (medal and *C.R.*, *A.D.C.* to Queen).

Indian Mutiny, wounded (medal and clasp). *Red River* (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps. Reward for Distinguished Service).

South Africa, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal).

South Africa, 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

War Services, &c.

Dunalley, <i>Lord</i> , Kilboy, Nenagh, Tipperary	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Dunlop, James, Esq., 88, Charles Street, Toronto, Canada	
Dunn, E. W., Esq., Childrey Manor, Wantage	
Dutton, H., Esq., Hinton House, Alresford	
[85] Eardley-Wilmot, <i>Sir John, Bart.</i> , 83, Cromwell Road, S.W.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps).
Eccles, Capt. W. V., Governor's House, H.M. Prison, Borstall	<i>Burma</i> , 1887-88 (medal and clasp).
Edwardes, Lt.-Col. <i>Hon. C. E.</i> , 39, Lancaster Gate, W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Egerton, Lt.-Col. R., 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
Ellis, Capt. G. M. A., White's, St. James's Street	<i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1897 (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1900 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps). Wounded.
[90] Enniskillen, <i>Earl of</i> , Florencecourt, Enniskillen	
Euston, <i>Earl of</i> , 17, Carlton House Terrace	<i>Canada</i> , 1870 (medal and clasp).
Ferguson, Major A. G., H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, Bellwood, Perth, N.B.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
Fergusson, Col. John Adam., St. Philip's Lodge, Cheltenham	
FitzGeorge, Col. <i>Sir A. C. F.</i> , <i>K.C.V.O.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , 6, Queen Street, Mayfair, W.	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
[95] FitzGerald, <i>Sir Maurice, Bart., Knight of Kerry, C.V.O.</i> , Valencia Island, Ireland, and 75, South Audley Street, W.	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
FitzHerbert, Major W. H., Somersal Herbert, Derby	<i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Ford, Capt. R., Naval and Military Club	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Fortescue, G., Shappen, Burley, Ringwood	
Frere, Major <i>Sir Bartle C. A., Bart.</i> , 67, Westbourne Terrace, W.	<i>Zulu War</i> , 1879 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp, <i>D.S.O.</i>).

War Services, &c.

[100] Fryer, Lt.-Col. E. J., 22, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.

Fuller-Acland-Hood, Major A., Lingwood Lodge, Norwich

Fyers, Capt. H. A., M.V.O., Naval and Military Club

Glyn, Lt.-Gen. J. P. Carr, Northleigh, Wimborne, Dorset

Glyn, R. G. C., 30, Charles Street, St. James'

[105] Glyn, Capt. Hon. Sidney Carr, 27, Grosvenor Place, S.W.

Gough, Col. J. E., V.C., A.D.C., General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, Staff College, Camberley.

Graham, Capt. R. G., Norton Conyers, Melmerby, Yorkshire

Graham, Sir R. H., Bart., Norton Conyers, Melmerby, Yorkshire

Green-Wilkinson, Major L. F., Seconbie, Saltspring Island, Chemoinus P.O., British Columbia

[110] Grosvenor, Hon. G., 22, Sussex Square, W.

Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord George, Carlton Club

Hammond, Lt.-Col. W. W., Army and Navy Club

Hampton, Lord, Waresley Court, Kidderminster

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). *Sikkim Expedition*, 1861. *South Africa*, 1879. *Ashantee*, 1896 (star).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Canada*, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal).

British Central Africa, 1896-7 (medal and clasp). *Nile Expedition*, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). *South African War*, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps). *East Africa*, Somaliland, 1903-4 (V.C. medal with clasp).

South Africa, 1899-1902 (wounded) (Queen's medal and 5 clasps). (King's medal and 2 clasps).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal).

Burma, 1886-87 and 1888-89 (medal and 2 clasps). *Dougala Expedition*, 1896 (Egyptian medal and 2 clasps, Medjidieh). *Nile Expeditions*, 1897 and 1898 (medal, 3 clasps to Egyptian medal, Osmanieh). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

South Africa, 1900-02 (Queen's medal and clasp, King's medal and 2 clasps).

Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).

Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (2 clasps).

War Services, &c.

Hardinge, Capt. *Viscount*, South Park, Penshurst, Kent

[115] Harington-Stuart, Col. R. S., Torrance, East Kilbride, N.B.

Harrison, Capt. A. P. B., Ashton Manor Dunsford, Exeter

Diad 1912 Harvey, Lt.-Col. H., Uxbridge Road, Slough

Heber-Percy, Lt.-Col. R. J., Chineham, Basingstoke

Hesketh, *Sir Thomas, Bart.*, Easton Neston, Towcester

[120] Hildyard, Thomas B. T., Esq., Flintham Hall, Newark

Hill, Capt. Arthur B. G. S., The Ashes, Hothfield, Ashford, Kent

Hillyard, Col. G. A., United Service Club

Home, Lt.-Colonel *Hon.* C. D., Woodcroft, St. Boswells

Hone, Major H., 165, Gleneldon Road, Streatham, S.W.

[125] Hood, *Hon.* A., Upham, Southampton.

Hope-Johnstone, Capt. J. J., Raehills, Dumfriesshire, N.B.

Hopwood, Major A. R., 35, Duke Street, St. James', S.W.

Hornby, Capt. G. S. P., Somerton Erleigh, Somerton, Somerset

Howard, Major-General *Sir* F. H., *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, Army and Navy Club

Soudan Expedition, 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).

South Africa, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal, and medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal).

Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881. *Burma*, 1888-9 (clasp).

Indian Mutiny, with Camel Corps (medal and clasp).

N. W. Frontier, 1864 (medal and clasp). *Jowaki Expedition* (clasp). *Burma*, 1888-9 (clasp).

Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881.

Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1888-9 (clasp). *Nile Expedition*, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, *K.C.B.*).

War Services, &c.

[130] Hubbard, Gerald N., Esq., Selwyn Lodge, Westgate-on-Sea	
Hume, Lt.-Col. C. W., 14, Somers Place, W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Hunter, Capt. <i>Sir</i> Charles, <i>Bart.</i> , Mortimer Hill, Berks	<i>South Africa</i> , 1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Hutton, Surgeon-Major G. A., Milverton Hill Villas, Leamington	
Inchiquin, <i>Lord</i> , Dromoland Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Co. Clare	
[135] Inge, Capt. A. G., The Bungalow, 14, Beverstone Road, Thornton Heath	
Innes, Capt. J. A., <i>D.S.O.</i> , Roffey Park, Horsham	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, <i>D.S.O.</i>).
Irby, Capt. F. A., Boyland Hall, Long Stratton, Norfolk.	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>South Africa</i> , 1901-2 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Jenkins, Col. A. E., Rifle Depôt, Winchester	<i>South Africa</i> , 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
Jenner, Lt.-Col. A. V., <i>D.S.O.</i> , Naval and Military Club, W.	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-87 (medal and clasp, <i>D.S.O.</i>). <i>North Mashonaland</i> , 1886 (medal). <i>South Africa</i> , 1900-02 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
[140] Johnson, William, Esq., Rockenham, Passage West, Co. Cork	
Kennard, Capt. A. C. H.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
Kenyon - Slaney, Major-General W. R., United Service Club, S.W.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Kerr-Pearse, Capt. B. A. T., 7, Sloane Street, S.W.	
Kingscote, Nigel F., Esq., 24, Brompton Square, S.W.	
[145] Kington-Blair-Oliphant, Capt. P. L., 11, Walpole Street, Sloane Square, W.	
Kinloch, Major-General A. A. A., <i>C.B.</i> , Army and Navy Club	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-80, with 60th (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Chitral</i> , 1895 (medal and clasp, <i>C.B.</i>).

War Services, &c.

Knight, Capt. W. W., Bilting House, Wye, Kent

Boer War, 1847. Boom Plaatz.

Lamb, Col. C., *M.V.O.*, 35, Egerton Gardens, S.W.

South Africa, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).

Lane, Major-General *Sir* R. B., *K.C.V.O.*, *C.B.*, Carlton Hall, Saxmundham

Zulu War, 1879 (medal and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star 4th Class Osmanieh).

[150] Lascelles, Lt.-Col. H. A., *M.V.O.*, Travellers' Club, S.W.

Indian Mutiny, with Naval Brigade (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

Lascelles, E., Esq., Winkfield Lodge, Windsor Forest, Berks

Lawless, Lt.-Col. *Hon.* Edward, Bryans-town, Maynooth, Co. Kildare

Lee - Dillon, *Hon.* H. L. S., Ditchley, Eustone

Leslie, Col. G. F., Merton, Camberley

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Nile Expedition*, 1898 (medal and clasp, Egyptian medal). *South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

[155] Limerick, *Earl of*, Newbridge Lodge, Celbridge

Lindsay, Lt.-Col. H. Gore, Glasnevin House, Dublin

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal). *Crimea*, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Canada*, 1870 (medal and clasp).

Lindsay, Lt.-Col. Walter J., Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.

Liverpool, Major, *Earl of*, *M.V.O.*, Kirkham Abbey, York

South Africa, 1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

Lloyd-Anstruther, Lt.-Col. R. H., 37, Eccleston Square, S.W.

Indian Mutiny (medal). *Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star).

[160] Lowndes, Major A. H. W., Merk's Hill, Dunmow

Burma, 1886-89 (medal and 2 clasps). *N. W. Frontier*, 1897 (medal and clasp). *Tirah* 1897-98 (clasp). *South Africa*, 1900-02 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

Lucan, *Earl of*, *K.P.*, Laleham House, Staines

Crimea, Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal, Legion of Honour and Medjidie).

Luttrell, Capt. H. C. F., Dunster Castle, Dunster, Somerset

War Services, &c.

Luttrell, Capt. A. F., Court House, East
Quantoxhead, Somerset

Lyttelton, General *Rt. Hon. Sir N. G.*,
G.C.B., Royal Hospital, Dublin

Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, Osmanieh and Bronze Star). *Nile Expedition*, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, *K.C.B.*).

[165] Lyttelton, *Hon. J. C.*, Hagley Hall,
Stourbridge

South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

Mackenzie, Capt. *Sir K. J., Bart.*, Conan
House, Gairloch, Ross-shire

Burma, 1888-9 (medal and clasp).

Maclean, Major-Gen. Henry J., Ardgour,
24, Hayne Road, Beckenham

Ashantee (medal).

Macmillan - Scott, Capt. A. F., Langlee,
Jedburgh, N.B.

South Africa, 1899-1901 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps).

McGrigor, Capt. *Sir J. R. D., Bart.*, 25,
Charles Street, St. James's Square, S.W.

[170] Manningham-Buller, Capt. M. E., New
Club, Grafton Street, W.

South Africa, 1899-1901 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

Mansel, Col. J. D., Smedmore, Corfe
Castle

Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). *South Africa*, 1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).

Markham, Capt. A. J., Morland, Penrith

South Africa, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

Markham, Capt. F., Morland, Penrith

Metcalf, Major-General C. T. E., *C.B.*,
Naval and Military Club

Burma, 1886-7 (medal and clasp). *N.W. Frontier*, 1897-8 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1898-1902 severely wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, *C.B.*). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp). Medal for Saving Life.

[175] Meysey-Thompson, Lt.-Col. R. F.,
Nunthorpe Court, York

Middleton, H. N., Esq. (formerly Monck)
Dissington Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne

Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).

Montgomery, Col. Arthur, Radnor Club,
Folkestone

Canada, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881.

Moorsom, Lt.-Col. H. M., *M.V.O.*, Pen-
wortham, Preston, Lancs.

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). *Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp).

War Services, &c.

- Morris, Lt-Col. *Hon.* G. H., Staff College, Camberley
- [180] Morrison-Bell, Capt. E. W., 13, Grosvenor Crescent
- Muncaster, *Lord*, 5, Carlton Gardens, London, S.W.; and Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass, Cumberland
- Napier, Capt. *Hon.* C. F. H., A.P.D., Pretoria
- Nicholl, Major-Gen. C. R. H., St. Hilary, Cowbridge, S.O., Glamorgan
- Nicol, Col. L. L., Naval and Military Club, W.
- [185] Noel, Lt.-Col. *Hon.* Edward, Dumfries House, Old Cumnock, N.B.
- Norcott, Col. C. H. B., *C.M.G.*, Wing House, Oakham
- Northbrook, *Earl of*, 42, Portman Square, W.
- Oldfield, Capt. B. G. R., Powell's Kem, Exeter
- Osborne, H. C. B., Esq., Junior Naval and Military Club, W.
- [190] Parker, *Hon.* Cecil T., The Paddocks, Eccleston, Cheshire
- Parker, Major W. F., Delamore, Ivy Bridge, Devon
- Payne-Gallwey, *Sir* Ralph, *Bart.*, Thirkleby Park, Thirsk
- Peacocke, Capt. T., Efford Park, Lymington
- Pearson, C. L. M., Esq., Naval and Military Club
- [195] Pemberton, Col. A. R., Army and Navy Club
- Pennington, *Hon.* Alan J., Ragdale Hall, Leicester
- N.W. Frontier*, 1897 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps)
- N.W. Frontier*, 1897 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1901-2 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).
- Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).
- N.W. Frontier*, 1897 (medal and clasp).
- Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
- Zulu War*, 1879 (medal and clasp). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881. *South Africa*, 1901-02 (Queen's medal and clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
- Ashantee* (medal and clasp). *Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1880-8 (clasp).
- Canada*, 1870 (medal and clasp). *Burma* (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, *C.M.G.*).
- South Africa*, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
- South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
- Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1901-2 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).
- Crimea*, Sebastopol (in R.N.) (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).

War Services, &c.

Pigott, Capt. W. G., Blackmore House, nr. Brentwood	
Pretor-Pinney, Capt. C. F., Fairfield House, Saxmundham, Suffolk	<i>South Africa</i> , 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Prideaux-Brune, Lt.-Col. C. R., Prideaux Place, Padstow, Cornwall	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
[200] Reade, Surgeon-Major-Gen. Sir J. B. C., <i>K.C.B.</i> , Hon.-Surgeon to the King, Constitutional Club, W.C.	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Assaults on Redan, 18 June and 8 Sept. (wounded) (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-79 (medal).
Ribblesdale, Lord, Guisburne Park, Clitheroe, Yorkshire	
Ripley, E. G., Esq., Bedstone Court, Buck- nell, Salop	<i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Robinson, Major-Gen. C. W., <i>C.B.</i> , Beverley House, Ealing Rise, Ealing	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Zulu War</i> (medal and clasp).
Rokeby, Capt. H. L., Arthingworth Manor, Northampton	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp).
[205] Russell, A. G., Esq., Holton Cottage, Wheatley, Oxon.	
Russell, Major Leonard G., St. Cross Mede, Winchester	
Ruthven, Lord, Barncluith, Hamilton, N.B.	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Rycroft, Sir R. N., <i>Bart.</i> , Dummer House, Basingstoke	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).
Saunderson, Capt. S. F., Castle Saunderson, Belturbet	<i>South Africa</i> , 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
[210] Savile, Capt. J. H. D., Travellers' Club, Pall Mall	
St. John-Mildmay, Lt.-Col. H. A., 31, Glou- cester Street, Belgrave Road	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal). <i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
St. John-Mildmay, Capt. W. P., Wales House, Queen Camel, Bath	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
St. Paul, Col. C. H., Junior United Service Club	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1888-9 (medal and clasp).
Seymour, Major-Gen. Frederick H. A., Villa Marie, San Remo	

War Services, &c.

- [215] Sherston, Major C. D., Evercreech, Bath
 Sherston, Lt.-Col. W. Maxwell, *D.S.O.*, Alford Cottage, Castle Cary, Somerset
- Smyth, Lt.-Col. G. J. Fitzroy, Guards' Club
 Somerset, Capt. *Hon.* A. C. E., 8, Stratford Place, W.
- Spence-Jones, Capt. C. J. H., Pantglás, Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire
- [220] Staveley, Capt. C. R., Pamflete, Ivy Bridge, Devonshire
- Stephens, Major-Gen. A. H., *C.B.*, 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.
- Stephenson, H. R., Esq., 28, South Audley Street, W.
- Steuart, Capt. J. M. S., Ballechin, Ballinluig, Perthshire, N.B.
- Stewart, Major-Gen. R. C., *C.B.*, 25, Palmeira Mansions, Hove, Brighton
- [225] Stone, Capt. F., 24, Acton Lane, Harlesden, N.W.
- Strachey, Lt.-Col. R. J., D.A.A.G. War Office, 23, Montpelier Square, S.W.
- Swaine, Major-Gen. *Sir* L. V., *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, 14, Queen's Gate, S.W.
- Swaine, W. H. P., Esq., Compton, Camberley
- Swinhoe, Capt. W. G., 9, Campion Road, Putney, S.W.
- [230] Talbot, Major F. G., *D.S.O.*, Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- Talbot, N. S., The Rev., Bishop's House, Kennington, S.E.
- Ashantee*, severely wounded (medal and clasp).
- Soudan Expedition*, 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). *Burma* 1886-7 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, *D.S.O.*).
- South Africa*, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
- South Africa*, 1901-2 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
- Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
- South Africa*, 1900-1902 (Queen's Medal and 3 clasps).
- Indian Mutiny*, severely wounded (medal and clasp).
- Ashantee* 1873 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900, wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
- Burma*, 1889 (medal and clasp). *N. W. Frontier*, 1897 (medal and clasp).
- Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star, Medal, *C.B.*). *Soudan Expedition*, 1884-5 (clasp).
- South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
- Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp).
- South Africa*, 1899-1902, severely wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, *D.S.O.*).
- South Africa*, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

War Services, &c.

Tankerville, <i>Earl of</i> , Chillingham, Northumberland	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Teed, Major E. Qr.-Mr. 5th Reserve Bn. Royal Sussex Regiment, Hastings	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Tharp, Capt. G. P., Chippenham Park, Newmarket	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902, wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
[235] Thornton, Major F. S., Old Manor House, Whitton, Middlesex	<i>Bechuanaland</i> , 1884-5.
Thornton, Capt. L. H., King's Farm, Little Shelford, Cambridge	<i>N.W. Frontier</i> , 1897 (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Thresher, Major J. H., Siddinghurst, Chiddingfold, Surrey	
Tighe, E. K. B., Esq., Guards' Club	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-7 (medal and clasp).
Torphichen, <i>Lord</i> , Calder House, Mid Calder, N.B.	
[240] Tottenham, C. Loftus, Esq., Tudenham Mullingar	
Tryon, R., Esq., Army and Navy Club, S.W.	
Tufnell-Tyrell, Lt.-Col. J. L., Boreham House, Chelmsford	
Turner, Capt. B. A., <i>D.S.O.</i> , Baulking Grange, Faringdon, Berks	<i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902, wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, <i>D.S.O.</i>).
Turnor, Christopher Hatton, Esq., Berthorpe, Compton, Guildford	
[245] Verner, Col. Willoughby, Hartford Bridge, Winchfield	<i>Soudan Expedition</i> , 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900, very severely injured (Queen's medal and clasp). Medal for Saving Life.
Vyner, Robert, Esq., Newby Hall, Ripon, Yorkshire	
Wadham, Major W., Headquarter Staff, Corps of Commissionaires, 131, Embleton Road, Lewisham, S.E.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Walpole, Lt.-Col. H., 27, St. Leonard's Terrace, S.W.	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

War Services, &c.

Ward, Capt. Victor N., Winkford House,
Witley, Surrey

[250] Ward, J. S., Esq., 50, Cadogan Place,
S.W.

Warren, Major-Gen. Sir A. F., K.C.B.,
Worting House, Basingstoke

Wegg-Prosser, Capt. C. E., Merry Hill,
Belmont, Hereford

Wegg-Prosser, Major J. F., Travellers'
Club, S.W.

Weyland, Capt. Mark U., White's Club,
St. James's Street

[255] White, Maurice B., Esq., Stondon
Place, Brentwood, Essex

Wickham, Capt. H. L., Army and Navy Club

Wilkinson, Major T. H. Des V., D.S.O.,
Pitfour, Glencarse, Perthshire, N.B.

Wilson, Brigadier-Gen. H. H., C.B., D.S.O.,
Director of Military Operations, War
Office

Wilson, Col. H. F. M., Assist. Adjt.-General,
Poona, India

[260] Windham, Major George S., Bem-
bridge, Isle of Wight

Wingfield-Digby, Capt. W. R., Coleshill Park,
Coleshill, Warwickshire

Wingfield-Stratford, Capt. H. V., Woolton
House, Newbury, Berks

Winterscale, Lt.-Col. J. F. N., Wootton
Court Road, Tunbridge Wells

Wood, Col. H., C.B., 95, Thorpe Road,
Norwich

[265] Woodhouse, Capt. E. M., Langley
Furze, Slough

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman,
Sebastopol (medal and 3
clasps, Medjidie, and
Turkish medal). *Indian
Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
Ashantee (medal and
clasp, C.B.).

South Africa, 1900 (Queen's
medal and 5 clasps).

South Africa, 1900-1901,
very severely wounded
(Queen's medal and 5
clasps).

Canada, 1866 and 1870
(medal and 2 clasps).

Waziri Expedition, 1881.
Burma, 1886-8 (medal
and 2 clasps, D.S.O.).

Burma, 1885-1889, severely
wounded (medal and 2
clasps). *South Africa*,
1899-1900 (Queen's medal
and 5 clasps, D.S.O.)

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal
and clasp). *Waziri Ex-
pedition*, 1881. *South Af-
rica*, 1899-1902 (Queen's
medal and 4 clasps).

Crimea, Alma, Balaklava,
Sebastopol (medal and 3
clasps, and Turkish
medal). *Indian Mutiny*
(medal and clasp).

South Africa, 1899-1900,
slightly wounded
(Queen's medal and 5
clasps).

Waziri Expedition, 1881.

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp, and Turkish
medal). *N.W. Frontier*,
1864 (medal and clasp).
Afghan War, 1879 (medal).
Waziri Expedition, 1881.

Burma, 1886-8 (medal and
clasp).

War Services, &c.

Wrottesley, H. E., Esq., Holy Trinity
Rectory, Dorchester

South Africa, 1902 (Queen's
medal and 3 clasps).

Yarde-Buller, Lt.-Col. *Hon.* H., *M.V.O.*,
D.S.O., Assist. Military Secretary, Royal
Hospital, Dublin

N. W. Frontier, 1894-95
(medal and clasp). *Nile
Expedition*, 1898 (medal
and Egyptian medal and
clasp). *South Africa*,
1899-1900 (Queen's medal
and 5 clasps, *D.S.O.*).

CORRECTIONS FOR 1912.

With a view to the issue of the corrected List for 1912 it is requested that all past Riflemen who may wish to have any additions or corrections made will be good enough to send full particulars of the same to the Editor before 31 October.

Officers who may leave the Regiment during the year are particularly requested to send to the Editor their addresses and a statement of their "War Services, &c."



BOYD ALEXANDER.

Born 16 Jan., 1873, died 2 April, 1910.

BOYD ALEXANDER.

By COLONEL W. VERNER.

IN the spring of 1908, only three years ago, there appeared in the *Chronicle* an account of Boyd Alexander's daring expeditions across Africa, written by him expressly for us. It gave in brief the tale which he set forth in length in his splendid and brilliantly written book "From the Niger to the Nile."

This book which will ever be a classic among works dealing with African exploration bore the touching dedication: "To my Lost Companions." For in the course of the long prolonged struggle against the most stupendous difficulties Boyd Alexander lost both his comrades, his brother, Captain Claud Alexander of the Scots Guards and Captain G. B. Gosling, one of the most beloved and popular officers in the Regiment. Truly it was a terrible price to pay even for the wonderful success attained and none felt this more acutely than the gallant organizer and commander of the Expedition.

And now it falls to us to place on record the last expedition of our brother-officer and to describe how he met with his death in the same region as did his brother Claud.

The news of Boyd Alexander's premature death was received, not only in England but throughout the whole civilized world—for he had made a wide-world reputation as a most daring and successful explorer—with profound regret. We Riflemen in addition had to

mourn the loss of a good comrade of whom we were justly proud, while those of the older generation who had served in the Regiment with his father, Colonel B. F. Alexander, and who knew and esteemed him, most deeply sympathized with the parent who had thus lost another son and this time his eldest son, in the service of African exploration.

Boyd Alexander was a keen observer of nature and an excellent ornithologist, a fact which ever attracted me towards him, independent of all else. Hence I followed his career with peculiar interest and have read all that has been written about him. Among the many biographical sketches of him which have appeared, none seem to be more appropriate or to set forth better his guiding instincts through life than that contributed by Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant of the British Museum (Natural History) to the *Ibis*, the Quarterly Journal published by the British Ornithologists' Union. Since this memoir, in addition to recording his various scientific writings and successes, gives much well-ordered information on his life, I propose to draw upon it freely. The details of the tragic circumstances of his death are taken from an interview published in the *Morning Post* with his Portuguese collector, José Lopez, who had been his companion in most of his expeditions. This interview was granted with the permission of Colonel Alexander, who has expressed to me his general approval of it and with whom I have corresponded on matters connected with the whole sad affair. I am hopeful therefore that nothing has been set down in error or omitted.

Mr. Ogilvie-Grant describes how "From his earliest boyhood Alexander showed an extraordinary keenness for natural history. Perhaps this passion for collecting,

this thirst for excitement in bird's-nesting, trapping or handling the forbidden gun are common more or less to all boys, but young Boyd Alexander's devotion was more than these, and showed itself in his precocious knowledge of such books as White's 'Selborne' and 'Bewick,' in the wonderful neatness and method of the arrangement of his egg-collections and in the systematic diary of the migrations and habits of the birds in the neighbourhood of his home. At school he was not particularly fond of games, but although doubtless he employed many a trick to get off and range the country-side for birds'-nests, he was by no means unathletic or unmanly, for he represented Radley College in the public schools boxing competition the same year that his twin-brother, Robert, was her champion for gymnastics.

"Side by side with his taste for natural history another excellent boyish characteristic was developed in the form of a steadfast hero-worship, the objects of which were never dethroned from his regard, but remained his pattern heroes to the end of his life. These were Napoleon and General Gordon. In viewing the record of Alexander's achievements, so remarkable for so young a man and one that has placed him among the great explorers of history, it is interesting to note how it was this inspiration which largely helped him in after years to overcome well-nigh insurmountable difficulties. When alone in the midst of dangers and fighting the leagued forces that Fate arranged against him, of savage men, and the no less fearful foes of fever, famine and flood, like the fighters of old, he carried his gods into the battle and many must have been the times when he took heart from his remembrance of the lives of these grand ideals, these heroes of his boyhood."

Although Boyd Alexander's name will go down to posterity pre-eminently as an explorer, from the results of whose travels have been gathered much store of knowledge in various sciences, it is of no little interest to know that it was his passion for ornithology that formed the mainspring of all his achievements. In his book "From the Niger to the Nile," when writing about the little-known region about Lake Chad, and discussing the various causes which induced him to attempt its exploration, he says "I will now confess that my ruling passion is ornithology and all my explorations might be described as taking the course pointed out by the birds."

It is curious to reflect that many of the general public commonly allude to the study of bird-life such as Boyd Alexander's as an "interesting hobby!"

At an early age Alexander began to form a collection of the birds of Kent, his native county, which increased so rapidly that in later years the necessity arose for building a special museum, and he constructed a capital house in the grounds of his father's place near Cranbrook. Ranged round the walls of this building may be seen a series of cases containing beautifully mounted examples of Kentish birds. The middle portion of the building contains his splendid collection of African birds' skins, which have, in accordance with his known wishes, recently been presented to the British Museum of Natural History.

In January, 1897, when just 24 years of age, he made his first expedition to the Cape Verde Islands, and spent about four months exploring the various islands of the group. He made a second visit to the Islands later on in the same year, at a time when the

birds were nesting. His next expedition was to the Zambesi region, when he formed one of the nine members of Major Gibbons' "Cape to Cairo" expedition, which started from Chindé on 18 July, 1898. On this occasion, in company with his taxidermist, he explored the lower part of the Zambesi and its tributary the Kafuè River.

No sooner had he completed his work on the Zambesi collection than he left England for service in the Gold Coast Constabulary, and took part in the relief of Kumassi in 1900, by General Willcocks. On this expedition he was accompanied by José Lopez, a Portuguese collector, who had returned from Cape Verde with him as a boy in 1897 and who remained his faithful adherent during all his subsequent wanderings in Africa. As the relief column advanced on Kumassi, José followed on behind and formed excellent collections of birds at each station on the lines of communication. After a three hours' fight, the Ashantis were driven into the forest and the columns entered the beleaguered fort. While at Kumassi he added to his collection of birds and on leaving that place he was sent with a column of Haussas to Gambaga, in the Northern Territories, where he made further additions to his collection.

On leaving Gambaga in May, 1901, he marched to Salaga, and thence to the River Volta, finally reaching the coast at Accra. During this time he made a fine collection of birds, several of which proved to be entirely new to science.

On his return to England he was given a commission in the Regiment. He had served in the Militia some years previously and as an officer of Constabulary

had been given the medal and clasp for the Kumassi expedition.

In 1902 he organized an expedition to the little-known island of Fernando Po. This was one of his most successful undertakings, for he ascended the Pico Santa Isabel, a mountain 10,800 feet in height, and discovered a large number of new species. He and José Lopez, who had developed a great talent for shooting and preserving small birds, arrived at Fernando Po on 27 October, and remained there until the middle of December, when he had to return to England on the expiration of his leave. During this brief period of a subaltern's "first leave" he got "nearly 500 specimens representing three new genera and 103 species, of which 35 proved to be new to science."

Boyd Alexander's next scheme was of a much more ambitious character than any of his previous undertakings and is now famous all over the world as the "Alexander-Gosling Expedition" which crossed Africa from the Niger to the Nile and explored the countries bordering Lake Chad. The whole journey occupied three years, from 1904 to 1907, and resulted in the tragic deaths of both his companions as already described. Undaunted by these terrible misfortunes and accompanied only by José Lopez, Alexander pushed on across Africa by way of the Shari and Wellé Rivers, and surmounting all dangers and difficulties, eventually arrived safely at Khartum.

On 13 May, 1907, he gave an account of this expedition before the Royal Geographical Society at Burlington Gardens, where he received a most enthusiastic reception, and his graphic account of his journey, with its triumphs and misfortunes, told in

the simplest language, will not easily be forgotten by all who were privileged to hear it.

For his geographical discoveries, Alexander received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society of Antwerp in 1907 and the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London in 1908; he was also elected an Honorary Member of the Royal Geographical Society of Scotland.

One of the memorable incidents of this most famous expedition was the capture of an adult okapi, which, after being hunted for many days, was shot by José in the Wellé Forest. This interesting specimen was presented by Alexander to the Natural History Museum and can now be seen in the Eastern Corridor, over the Great Hall.

Boyd Alexander's name will ever be associated with the history of Lake Chad and it was near this Lake that he ultimately met his fate. On his return from the Niger to Nile Expedition he found that his brother Robert was constructing a lake on his father's estate near Cranbrook. To commemorate the event, it was decided to make it in shape, as near as possible, a miniature facsimile of Lake Chad. The Lake at Swift's Place is now a very exact representation of the original, as determined by Boyd's survey, and characteristic features have been added, such as the boathouse and duck-huts upon the banks and island, which resemble the reed-built huts of the Buduma tribe inhabiting Lake Chad.

Of Boyd Alexander's last journey we know very little. He visited the islands of San Thomé, Príncipe and Annabon, in the Gulf of Guinea and after touching at Fernando Po, crossed to Cameroon. There he ascended the Peak and made extensive collections. On

30 April, 1909, he wrote to Mr. Ogilvie-Grant: "I have worked pretty hard on the peak of Cameroon and I do not think I have ever had more difficult collecting. The forest is so thick that I lose nearly one-half of what I kill. I had an appalling time of it on the mountain during the first night of the earthquake. My camp was at an altitude of 8,000 feet. At each boom from the mountain above us the ground danced like a live thing and torrents of stone poured down the hill not half a mile from where we were camped, forest-trees came crashing down and snapped in two like match-sticks, and the cries of terrified monkeys flying before the torrent added, if that was possible, to the dreadful scene. I abandoned my camp at three in the morning and only just in time, for an hour later the place was destroyed."

After leaving Cameroon he made his way once more to Lake Chad and finally started on his last journey through Wadai.

José Lopez's account of what befel his master in this expedition appeared in the *Morning Post* of 5 November, 1910.

"After visiting the Portuguese Islands on the West Coast of Africa, where our time was occupied in making zoological collections, we proceeded to the Kameroons, where we added to the scientific collection various specimens of birds and mammals. Mr. Boyd Alexander climbed a peak there 13,000 ft. above sea level. Preparations were then commenced for the more important part of the expedition. Mr. Boyd Alexander went to Maifoni, where I joined him after visiting Kano to purchase camels for service as transport. The servants and horse boys numbered twelve natives all told. The expedition was well equipped for the journey, and we

left Maifoni for Aboisha, a distance of 1,500 miles, through a desert-like country, inhabited by tribes of Arabs. We were in German territory as far as Kesuri, where we crossed the river Shiré, and joined the French post at Fort Lumi, in Aboisha. This was at the beginning of March. Mr. Boyd Alexander was welcomed by the French Commandant, who, however, explained that the Tama district, through which our road lay, was in a very unsettled condition, and the natives were hostile. He therefore firmly forbade our further progress. Tama is British territory, but under the domination of the Sultan of Alfasha. The unrest in that area originated a month before we arrived. The local chiefs had made an organized attempt on the French posts, acting on the unfounded fear that their country was threatened with invasion.

“Feeling was undoubtedly very bitter, for while we were waiting at the French post a force of the natives entered the Aboisha district and raided several villages. The French Commandant requested Mr. Alexander, as an Englishman of position, to visit the raided villages and send a report of the result of his investigations to the British authorities at Maifoni. Mr. Alexander agreed, and the French Commandant supplied him with a force consisting of a chief and fifteen horsemen. When a few miles out we discovered that we were only 29 miles distant from the capital of Tama. Mr. Alexander urged the chief and his soldiers to accompany him that far. He was undeterred by the warnings of the French Commandant, and was under the impression that since they were under English leadership no harm would come to the party. The chief, however, refused to go on, as he had received no instructions to do so from the French Commandant. He accordingly returned

to the fort. I strongly urged Mr. Alexander not to proceed, pointing out the dangers of the journey. I had a foreboding that some disaster would happen.

“On the morning of 2 April, Mr. Alexander arose early, and said that he was determined to push on. We all refused to accompany him, thinking that that would make him abandon the idea of going forward. He, however, gave orders for his horse to be saddled, and as he mounted he complained of my unkindness in deserting him at that moment, as I had been brought up with him from a small boy. He then rode off alone. Afterwards I talked it over with the men, and they agreed to go with me if I would lead them. So we packed up the things, saddled the horses and the camel, and followed Mr. Alexander, whom we soon overtook. Then we all marched together. After a long and weary day we reached a small village three-quarters of a mile from the capital of Tama. We arrived at about 6.30 in the evening. It was very dark, and we were unable to carry out our wish to visit the capital and see the Chief. Mr. Alexander then sent a headman, stating that we had arrived, that we were English, that we had no soldiers and no arms, and that all we wanted to do was to pass through Alfasha on our way to Khartoum. This message was evidently safely delivered. A short time afterwards a headman accompanied by native soldiers came from the capital to welcome us. The headman said that if we were English all would be well, for Englishmen were their friends. He asked us to go with him back to the Sultan, but, as we had unloaded our camels and formed a camp under the trees, and were very weary, Mr. Alexander said he would put off the visit until the following day. Later, about 8.30 in the evening, the same party returned and said that the

Chief wished us to go back with them that night. Mr. Alexander thanked the native headman, but kept to his refusal. The natives then left, but again returned late at night. I was then sitting on my bed, and Mr. Alexander was in his chair.

“I was talking with the Chief in Arabic, when suddenly four men seized me by the arms and forced me away. I protested that we were English, and friends. They said: ‘The Sultan wants you to-night.’ I said: ‘All right. We will go.’ But in the meantime other men had seized Mr. Alexander. He freed his right arm, and in the struggle struck one of the native soldiers. Then another of the soldiers fired a gun at close quarters, and shot him dead. The servants as they ran away shouted: ‘The master is shot.’ From what I learned afterwards the men came to take us prisoners with the idea that we were French. They did not mean to kill Mr. Alexander. It was just bad luck.

“As for me, the natives noticed by the light of the camp fire the rings on my fingers. They tore off two from my right hand, and were dragging at a ring on my left when I offered to give it to them. So that I could do so they released my right arm, and I offered the ring to a soldier carrying a gun. He held out his hand and I snatched away his gun and shot him. The others, seeing that I was now armed, ran off in different directions. I had undressed for bed, but just in my pyjamas I made off into the bush, and after two days great hardship reached Aboisha, where the French post was. There I reported my master’s death. The French Commandant sent a force of native troops to punish the murderers, a large number of whom were killed, including two chiefs.

“The French officer in charge brought back the body of Mr. Alexander, and also some maps and important diaries. These are still in the possession of the French authorities. I had the body conveyed to Maifoni, where it was buried on 21 June, in a grave close to that of his brother, Captain Claud Alexander, who died in 1904 while on the Niger to the Nile Expedition.

There is little to add to the sad story. Colonel Alexander wrote to me that, “José says that Boyd was *very* ill with ‘blackwater fever,’ so ill that before leaving Abeshir for the final march through the Wadai country, he made him (José) take notes as to the disposition of his property, and he was so changed in appearance that one would hardly have known him. It is to José’s credit that he confessed that *he*, as well as the ‘boys,’ refused at first to go on with Boyd to what appeared to be, and was proved to be, certain death.”

Lieutenant Childers Thompson, commanding the British post at Maifoni, in the Lake Chad district, with whom Alexander stayed for a month, sent an account of his death which tallied with José Lopez’s statement in all particulars, save that he states that it was not a soldier but “a small boy who was standing by, who seized a gun and discharged it at Alexander who fell instantly and the crowd then set upon him and despatched him.” He adds: “The bad luck of the whole thing was that two days after the explorer’s murder Ali Dinar, of Darfur, to whom Alexander had sent his boys (presumably to announce his arrival and to ask for guides), sent back an escort along with the carriers. The latter had been well received by Ali Dinar, who had given them presents, and had provided the escort for the British officer, to give him a safe

passage across Darfur. Two days later would have made all the difference. The attitude of the Tama people was, doubtless, due to the fact that they had had trouble with the French before, and on hearing of the arrival of an unknown white man at their town, expected further hostilities."

Thus, in the very prime of life, having already at the early age of 37 covered himself with honour and glory, this splendid man was done to death. How it was that Boyd Alexander, a man of infinite resource, admirable tact and so thoroughly experienced in travel in its most dangerous forms should have run such appalling risks will ever be a mystery. That he was weakened and suffering from a peculiarly distressing type of fever we know from José Lopez, and it would seem as if this, combined with his supreme courage and absolute disregard for all perils, and his confidence in his often proved ability to deal with savage tribes, led him to take the fatal step of pushing on into a "danger zone" whose inhabitants were bitterly hostile to white men, without allowing adequate time for his identity to become known.

Whilst compiling this memoir, I chanced to meet, in Spain, Captain Brocklebank, late of the King's Dragoon Guards, and now serving under the Colonial Office, with whom Alexander stayed for a month at Maifoni, previous to his last advance. Captain Brocklebank told me that when the body was brought in, although Alexander had ceased to be a soldier, having resigned his commission before the expedition, he took good care that he was given a military funeral with all the honours. Certainly no man was ever more worthy of a soldier's burial!

Possibly some may set small store on this, but

others will share my feelings and derive some small consolation from the knowledge that Boyd Alexander was carried to his last resting-place by men who knew and admired him, covered with the Union Jack—the flag whose honour and prestige he had done so much to uphold. Surely never did those three last volleys ring out over the mortal body of a more intrepid soul than when Boyd Alexander was laid alongside his “lost companion,” his brother Claud, on the lone shores of far-off Lake Chad.

TO INDIA IN 1857 WITH THE 2ND BATTALION.

By SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL A. F. BRADSHAW.

It was late in July 1857 when I joined the Second Battalion in Dublin on appointment to the Regiment to complete the war establishment of its medical staff, the Mutiny having broken out in the Native Army of India. It was interesting to remark on the local Irish opinion as to the Mutiny at that time. I had thought it prudent to insure my life and when I appeared before the Directors of the Company, the Chairman said: "We think the trouble in India is so sure to be over before you land in the country that we shall charge only the ordinary rate of premium as for peace time in a colony." But nigh two years passed after we landed before the military operations in India came to an end!

On 6 August, the Headquarters and a wing of the Battalion quitted Beggars' Bush barracks and embarked at Kingstown for the voyage round the Cape in the sailing ship *Sussex*, one of Wigram's ships of some 900 tons, commanded by Captain Scanlan, a fine big man who proved to be an excellent shipmate.

The voyage was prosperous, with very little bad weather and our excitements on board were few. Albatrosses followed the vessel and tempted to revolver practice, and one or two soldier marksmen were allowed to expend some cartridges. But neither pistols nor

rifles did the birds any harm, so the doom of Coleridge's Ancient Mariner did not befall us. Some of the younger officers ventured up the rigging and very narrowly escaped capture by sailors of cat-like activity, eager to levy the forfeits due by sea custom from unwary passengers. Crossing the Line ceremonies were not omitted and a detachment of Neptune's volunteers successfully attacked the quarter-deck, sweeping it clear of officers by well-directed and vigorous water-volleys from a fire-hose.

Throughout the voyage the skipper showed himself a most vigilant navigator, studying the skies and craving for "capfuls of wind" and was always "trimming sails." Only one ship passed us of the many then hurrying out to India, the *Whirlwind*, with the Head-Quarters of the 19th Regiment on board. The ship's doctor, a Brazilian, by name Espinet, was a popular companion; he had studied in Paris, and his accounts of French medical doctrines and practice interested me much. A few years ago I saw mention of his name in a South American newspaper, but probably he is not now living.

There was not much illness on board; two men died, one, Rifleman Job Lacey, very suddenly, and were buried at sea. Military discipline went on as usual, but once it happened that a private had to be tried by court-martial. He was sentenced to be flogged. The man was duly tied up and about to receive his punishment, when Captain Scanlan stepped forward in his best clothes and, hat in hand, begged for the release of the delinquent. He said his association with the military had been very pleasant to him, and that he would feel much regret were such an event to be connected in his memory with the soldiers whom he was so proud to have in his ship and whose good general behaviour

he had noticed with admiration. The Colonel (Percy Hill), a kind commander, acceded to the entreaty with evident relief, and the Captain's intercession cemented the goodwill between the Riflemen and the crew.

On 29 October we anchored off Point de Galle, and the skipper went ashore for orders and for news. He returned with a face expressing concern and disappointment, and said that the reports from India were seriously alarming, the Mutiny having spread very widely among the Sepoys of the Bengal Presidency; that regiments were being hurried on to Calcutta without any avoidable delay; and that the Riflemen were to be transhipped at once to the Government steamer *Adventure*. On 1 November we left the *Sussex*, parting with mutual regret from Captain Scanlan, whose earnest wish had been to take us on to our destination. Aboard the *Adventure* we found the Head-Quarters of the 19th and a detachment of the 42nd Highlanders. On the 3rd the steamer entered the harbour of Trincomalee, but no one was permitted to land. Calcutta was reached on the 17th, and on shore the same evening we made intimate acquaintance with the mosquitoes of the East! We left the *Adventure* with relief; the accommodation was uncomfortable and the cockroaches a pest, they ate up my sword-knot and severely attacked a pair of my best boots. The engines had to be stopped occasionally for repairs, but fortunately one of our Riflemen, possessed of some mechanical ability, was able to help in setting them going.*

* [Lieut.-Colonel Moorsom wrote to me. "We had several breakdowns of machinery which the Naval Engineers could not repair until they requisitioned the services of a Rifleman named Aldwick. I remember whenever the screw stopped after this we heard, 'Pass the word for Aldwick,' and then the engines would begin to move again, and thus we reached Calcutta with Rifleman Aldwick's aid."—ED.]

On the 20th we were despatched from Calcutta about 120 miles by rail to Raneegunge, then the temporary terminus of the East Indian Railway, the only misadventure on the way having been holes burnt by sparks from the engine chimney in the cotton-wadded greenish-blue cotton jackets adopted as uniform. At Raneegunge we were provided by the Commissariat with rations, and each Officer with a Portuguese "boy" as general servant (I remember that mine bore the quaint name Moondagunnen). From the local bazaar we were able to procure a small supply of "creature comforts" for the journey up country.

On the 27th I was started off by bullock train in medical charge of a detachment of the 2nd Battalion and one of the 42nd. The Officer commanding and myself occupied a *dak ghari* drawn by coolies; the other officers were paired off also in the same kind of carriage and the men were put in carts drawn by bullocks. The train moved on continuously night and day, halts being made morning and evening for meals, stretching legs, &c. The pace being about two miles an hour, the onward rush of avenging troops was not very swift! Many did much walking and medical cautions were needful at times as to the eatables and drinks obtainable by them in the villages passed through. Benares was reached on 5 December, but the city being reported dangerously disaffected, no soldier was allowed to enter it, great as was the desire of many to visit the chief centre of the Hindoo religion. Two days later the train arrived at Allahabad and there I was detained for duty with a convoy of sick and wounded expected from Cawnpore, where a serious disaster had happened to a British force. Together with two *confrères* of the Indian Medical Service I was

despatched by horse carriage to meet the convoy, the precise halting place of which on the Grand Trunk Road was uncertain. We travelled all night, and at daybreak coming upon the camp, set to work at once. We found that many of the wounded had not been attended to for some days, and we gave to every case all possible attention, and endeavoured to make all the patients as easy as camp marching circumstances permitted. I may mention that in the convoy were some men of the 3rd Battalion, and they seemed to me to be cheered by seeing at hand a doctor of their own Regiment. I fancied they felt that in their exile and trouble there was someone near to take special interest in their welfare; and certainly on my own part I felt they had more claim than soldiers of other regiments to my active sympathy—and they received it—though of course not my exclusive attention.

The convoy having arrived much nearer to Allahabad than was thought, my fellow doctors and I hurried back to warn the medical and other authorities to make immediate preparations for its reception. The local Principal Medical Officer, Dr. P. Gammie, being energetic, tents, beds, medical comforts and hospital servants were got ready and very soon after the convoy came in all the patients were under good shelter, comfortably settled, and suitable treatment commenced.

Next day the Civil Surgeon of the station drove up to my tent, bringing a basketful of long clay pipes and a big box of cavendish tobacco, sent from Calcutta, he said, by a friend who was kind-hearted towards soldiers. Now, personally, I dislike tobacco, and moreover am well persuaded that smoking is distinctly harmful to men when ill or wounded. Nevertheless I spent some time in dividing the mass of cavendish into cakes, and

then went to the tents containing the patients allotted to my care. It was touching to see the lighting up of the men's faces when they noticed what I had brought with me. One poor fellow cried out "Ah, Doctor! this is the best thing you could have done for me!" When I paid my evening visit I found the tent air faintly milky with smoke and gentle murmurs of conversation going on. The faces which previously wore expression of dejection, with lack-lustre eyes, now showed calm content and interest in the troubles of others around. I realized then, and, indeed, on many subsequent occasions when in expeditions, Camps of Exercise, and marches, that the possible harm to the body from tobacco might be counterbalanced somewhat by its soothing influence on the mind. The Surgeon (John Fraser) of the Battalion having requested the Principal Medical Officer to send me back, I was relieved from duty with the stationary hospital and I left Allahabad on 21 December. On the 23rd I was at Cawnpore, and of course went to see the Well of ghastly story and listened there to the angry utterances of the deeply stirred soldiers standing around it. On 1 January, 1858, being then attached to the Royal Welch Fusiliers, field service began with me in real earnest, by my being present at an action at a suspension bridge defended by Mutineer artillery and infantry. On the 3rd I rejoined my battalion at Fatehgarh and with it revisited Cawnpore three times. The army under Sir Colin Campbell arrived on 4 March at the Dilkhoosha suburb of Lucknow, the city being then held by the rebels. The siege of the city was short; the enemy were driven out and pursued towards the Terai frontier of Nepal.

I do not propose to give details of such military

operations as I witnessed, nor to refer to events subsequent to the capture of Lucknow; but some recollections of medical occurrences during the siege may be of general interest. Being the most junior of the Battalion medical staff, and therefore possessing the least share of military surgical experience, I was sent out, naturally, with the skirmishing parties. One day a Rifleman came up looking pale and faint. He did not appear to be injured in any way and explained that he had just bayoneted a sepoy in the belly, and the act had made him feel ill and weak—had given him “such a turn”! I gave a stimulant and made him lie down in a doolie. But he soon disappeared, having recovered his nerve and gone back prepared, no doubt, to execute with less emotion summary justice upon any other enemy. The same day I met with two instances of curiously exact resemblance of injury from gunshot. A man came to me with a bad graze at the root of the front of his neck. A simple dressing and a short rest being all that was necessary I sent him to the rear. Presently another man presented himself with a graze precisely similar in extent and locality, and my first impression was that the first man had reappeared with the dressing removed. Such a coincidence of injury in battle is of the rarest, I imagine.

Captain Thynne,* a fellow shipmate, was one of those who fell at Lucknow. One day, while leading his company to take up a position, as he passed me he smilingly waved his hand. Soon afterwards I was shocked and grieved at hearing that he had been most dangerously wounded, a round shot having smashed

* [Captain William Frederick Thynne joined in 1852 and was present at the Alma and Siege of Sebastopol.—ED.]

his right arm and left thigh. I assisted at the amputation of the latter limb, and noted with keen regret that the loss of blood and severity of shock from the wounds had exhausted his vitality. He was removed from the table and laid on a bed. While regaining consciousness from the chloroform his eyes and mine met ; gradually the light in his faded, and the life of a fine and gallant soldier passed away. Perhaps there are old officers now living who may remember the young Lovick Emilius Cooper. He was shot in the neck in the hollow above the breast bone, and no surgical skill or resource could be of avail. I leant over him with finger pressed on the wound to restrain the loss of blood, but for only a short time was death delayed.

The *Sussex* party consisted of the Head-Quarters of the 2nd Battalion under Colonel Percy Hill, 3 captains, 8 subalterns, 5 staff, 30 serjeants, 14 buglers and 292 rank and file. Of the 17 officers, I think that at this date, 26 December, 1910, only four are surviving, Frederick Ames, H. M. Moorsom, E. J. Fryer and myself.

" 1810."

By COLONEL W. VERNER.

THE year 1810 is memorable in the History of the Rifle Brigade. For in that year there occurred a series of fights of varying importance as well as other operations in which our Riflemen had opportunities innumerable of showing their mettle and the power of their weapons as well as their methods, at the time scarcely appreciated by the military world at large.

Also was it in the spring of 1810 that the famous Light Division became a recognized unit in Wellington's Army and subsequently fought its way to name and fame. True, the Rifles had been engaged in the Peninsula at the opening skirmish at Obidos in 1808 and at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, where they had obtained high commendation from Sir Arthur Wellesley for their "valour and discipline." In Sir John Moore's campaign they had done good service in many a rear-guard action and at the Battle of Corunna. In 1809, detachments had taken part in the Passage of the Douro in May and in the battle of Talavera in July. The famous forced march of Craufurd's Brigade (somewhat prematurely styled "The Light Division") in its attempt to reach the field of Talavera is known to all. Wellington subsequently fell back into Portugal, and during the winter of 1809-10, Craufurd held the line of the Coa, and as spring approached, the 1st Battalion and some German Hussars were pushed on to the Agueda.

On 19 March 1810, hostilities recommenced with a daring attempt by General Férey with 600 Grenadiers to surprise the Bridge at Barba del Puerco by night. Three Companies of the 1st Battalion repulsed the attack in brilliant style. A very full account of this sharp affair is given by George Simmons in his Diary and his Letters to his parents.*

On 24 July came the very severe fight known as "The Combat of the Coa," where the Regiment lost 12 officers and 66 N.C.O's and Riflemen killed and wounded.

On 27 August was fought the general action of Bussaco where Wellington defeated Masséna. At this battle, Craufurd with the Light Division overthrew the French right attack under Loison whilst Picton on the British right defeated three attacks delivered by the French under Foy and Merle.

After the battle Masséna endeavoured to march round Wellington, who fell back to the Lines of Torres Vedras.

I had hoped to be able to visit both Bussaco and the famous Lines on the occasion of the Centenary of these operations but was prevented and later on, the revolution in Lisbon made it a somewhat undesirable locality.

Very good accounts of Bussaco and of the Lines of Torres Vedras appeared in the *Times* in September and November. That the account of the celebrated Lines was written by one well versed in the History of the Peninsular War is apparent to every soldier and it is of peculiar interest to learn that exactly one hundred years after the construction of the Lines,

* "A British Rifle Man." Pp. 52 to 56, and 60 to 65.

many portions of them are much as they were when they so effectually checked Masséna's advance.

A book containing a very full account of Bussaco* was published towards the end of the year. It is profusely illustrated with photographs of the ground and has a number of large scale maps. The author goes into every detail of the fight, and comes to the conclusion that Professor Oman's account of the battle is not free from mistakes. The questions arising therefrom are too complicated to deal with here.

The following account of the Lines of Torres Vedras is reprinted (by permission of the proprietors of the *Times*) from the issue of 14 November, 1910.

TORRES VEDRAS, NOVEMBER 14, 1810.

"It has been claimed, and not without reason, that 8 o'clock on the evening of November 14, 1810, was the exact moment at which the flood tide of Napoleonic conquest, which hitherto had washed, ever mounting, over well-nigh all the lands of Europe, at last began to ebb. This was the precise hour at which the rain-sodden and half-starved battalions of Masséna began their retreat from before the Lines of Torres Vedras—a retreat that was not ended till, three years and five months later, they fought their last battle on French soil beneath the walls of Toulouse.

"There had been vicissitudes before 1810, when the armies of Napoleon had drawn back for a space from regions which they had overrun. This had happened on a small scale in Poland in the winter of 1806-7, on a large scale in Spain in the summer of 1808. But hitherto the loss had always been repaired after an interval, and the armed flood had submerged once again the lands from which it had temporarily drawn back. To Torres Vedras there was no return—the men who recoiled from before it in November, 1810, were to withdraw from Portugal in March, 1811, from Central Spain in 1812,

* "Bussaco." By G. L. Chambers. Swan Sonnenschein, 1910.

from the Ebro in 1813, from the line of Pyrenees in 1814, till they found themselves at last contending for bare existence in the heart of their own land.

“From a purely territorial point of view, it may be said that Napoleon held in the autumn of 1810 a larger space in Europe than he had ever dominated before. His final annexations in Italy and Holland had just been made; he was, in the very month of Masséna’s retreat, drawing up the last wild decree that made Northern Germany from Lübeck to Münster into French soil. In the Peninsula all Southern Spain had been conquered save the isolated island fortress of Cadiz. The resistance in the East was weakening also. But the fact that seemed most ominous of the Emperor’s final triumph was that his troops had at last been able to invade Portugal, which Wellington had freed for a moment in 1809, and had pushed right across that realm to the gates of Lisbon. The British Army, which constituted the one solid resisting force in the Peninsula, had given back before Masséna, step by step, sometimes fighting, sometimes not, till it had reached the shore of the Atlantic, and seemed destined, after two marches more, to take refuge on its ships and abandon the Continent.

“It was not till October 11 that Masséna began to realize that he was not ‘driving the leopard into the sea,’ as his master had directed, but marching into a trap that had been set and baited for him many months before. His cavalry reported to him that on every road they had run up against formidable works armed with heavy guns, and that the Anglo-Portuguese army, for the first time since the day of Bussaco, had turned to bay. For three days the French exploring parties roamed restlessly along the interminable front, looking for the end of the entrenchments, or for some weakly guarded point. That the Lisbon peninsula had been fortified at all they had learnt only some six days before, so jealously had the secret been guarded. Now they discovered in front of them no hasty field works, such as they had expected, but an elaborate and scientifically placed system of closed forts, escarpments, and inundations, which had been planned out a year before, and had been constructed at leisure by a whole staff of engineer officers directing the labour of many thousands of militiamen and hired workers, as well as of the *corvée* gangs

of the whole neighbouring region. The hot-headed Junot, who had led Masséna's van, pushed two attacks on the front by Sobral, where he thought that he had detected the weak spot in Wellington's armour. He drove in the allied outposts, only to run against works like the great fort of Monte Agraça, whose strength appalled even his daring soul. Masséna himself, on October 14, rode along many miles of the position, sighting battery after battery, and occasionally saluted by a warning shot when he pressed his exploration too close. He reached the eastern end of the Lines in deep depression, and drew up the report to the War Minister in Paris, in which he ended with a despairing summary of the situation:—'The Marshal Prince of Essling has come to the conclusion that he would compromise the army of his Majesty were he to attack lines so formidable.'

"Yet at first the old one-eyed marshal showed no signs of retreating. He was proud and obstinate, and if he could not go forward he refused to give back. Though he dared not attack himself, he hoped that Wellington might perchance come out and take the offensive against him, when he saw the French Army halted and apparently foiled. But he had misjudged his enemy—the British general was taking no risks, and had, for many months back, determined to win by the sword of starvation, not by a battle in the open field. The construction of the Lines of Torres Vedras had formed only half of his scheme—the other half was the devastation of the whole region through which Masséna had advanced, with the object of rendering it impossible for him to live for many days on any concentrated position. The peasantry had been withdrawn into Lisbon, or into the mountains on the North; all the food had been burned or buried, all the cattle driven off, the bridges broken, the mills destroyed. For weeks already, the French had been marching through a desert artificially made: but they had not realized the full meaning of their isolation till they found at the end of their pilgrimage the bristling line of forts. They were brought to a stop, their food was almost gone, they had been cut off from their base in Spain since October 7, when Trant's Portuguese militia had barred the road behind them by seizing Coimbra, with its hospitals and magazines. Their nearest friends were 200 miles away, and that 200 miles was all waste.

“ It is a splendid testimony to Masséna’s obstinacy that he held out for a month in front of the Lines, living on the small store that he had carried with him, supplemented by the scrapings of local potato fields, the discoveries of a certain amount of buried stores of corn, and the reaping of some belated fields of maize. But whether he was justified in staying in his position so long that he lost in one month 8,000 effectives from his ranks by dysentery, cold, semi-starvation, and rheumatism is a doubtful point. He had sent back General Foy to Napoleon to ask for reinforcements; his messenger, with a huge escort of 600 men, only just succeeded in cutting his way back to Spain, by taking unfrequented roads and fighting every day with the irregular bands in the mountains. But it was certain that the reinforcements demanded would take many weeks—nay, months—to arrive; the first small detachment came in only at the New Year. And meanwhile Masséna’s army was melting away under his hands—65,000 men dwindled to 46,000 in three months, while his adversary, safely housed in cantonments behind the Lines, was suffering no corresponding loss. In October Wellington had 66,000 regulars—English, Portuguese, and Spanish—and Masséna a few thousands less. By the end of December the proportion had changed from practical equality to a disproportion of four to three. It may be doubted whether the game played by Masséna was a wise one, and whether a prompt retreat in October, with an almost intact army, would not have been preferable to the long tarrying in the camps of starvation, first before the Lines and then at Santarem. But of this strategists must judge.

“ Meanwhile, what were the famous Lines against which the tide of French invasion washed up and recoiled, and how do they stand to-day? The traveller is often asked whether any traces of them are yet to be seen, and he generally finds in the process of his conversation that the questioner conceives of the Lines as a sort of Great Wall of China, stretching from the Tagus to the sea in one unbroken line of ditch and wall. No conception could be more erroneous; engineering science had advanced far beyond the Chinese stage in 1810, and the best talent of the British Army had been set to work on the fortifications. The designer was Colonel Fletcher, Wellington-

ton's commanding engineer, to whom the commission had been given as far back as October, 1809. Wellington, after making one all-embracing survey of the ground in Fletcher's company during that month, and another in February, 1810, left all details to his subordinate. In 1809 the plan had embraced only one line of works, from Alhandra on the Tagus to the mouth of the Rio São Lourenço on the Atlantic, with certain redoubts and fortified camps in front, which were not intended for permanent defence. But the long delay in Masséna's advance during the summer of 1810 gave Fletcher time to turn the outlying works into a front line of defence, which became even stronger than the original chain of forts behind it. The latter was 22 miles long from water to water, the former 29 miles, for it did not seek, like the second line, for the shortest distance from sea to sea, but for the strongest ground that could be discovered.

"Both of the successive lines were in essence a series of closed earthworks, dotted along the commanding points of the two ranges of hills which Fletcher had chosen for defence. Some few of them were so large that they rose to the dignity of fortified camps, requiring large garrisons and many guns. Such were the great fort of São Vicente above Torres Vedras, and the main work on the Monte Agraça. But the majority were small redoubts, constructed to hold from three to six guns and 200 or 300 men. But even the lesser works were individually formidable from their strength; the normal ditch was 16 ft. wide and 12 ft. deep, the parapets 8 ft. to 14 ft. thick. They were well palisaded, and had outer impediments, *trous-de-loup*, abattis, and *chevaux-de-frise* scattered in front of them. But their main virtue was that they were placed in scientific fashion, so as to cross fires all over the ground which the enemy must pass in his advance. No front of assault could be found on which attacking columns would not be cut up by flanking fire, long before they drew near the point selected for their objective. Immense pains had been taken to prevent the existence of any "dead-ground" in their front; mounds had been levelled, hollow roads filled up, plantations cut down, houses blown up, so that there was no cover whatever for many hundred yards outside the Lines. In one or two places where the ground below the forts was steep but

not inaccessible, Nature had been improved upon—the hillside had been cut or blasted so as to produce absolute precipices. At other points ravines had been blocked by abattis many yards thick, formed of trees torn up whole by the roots, with their branches turned outward and interlaced. At the two extreme ends of the Lines inundations had been formed by damming up streams—one a mile broad by Alhandra on the Tagus, the other over five miles long, along the course of the Zizandre, below Torres Vedras, running down to the Atlantic.

“One more essential point in Wellington’s scheme for utilizing the Lines must be insisted upon. His 60,000 Regular troops were not frittered away on the garrisoning of the countless redoubts. They were held in two masses behind the fortification, at the only two points likely to be assailed, ready to reinforce the threatened point. In the actual works only 11,000 Portuguese Militia Infantry, with at one critical point, the great Monte Agraça Fort, a single Portuguese Regular Brigade. If Masséna had tried to break through at the centre, opposite Sobral, there was a solid block of 30,000 Allied troops supporting the Lines; if at the eastern end, near Alhandra, there was a similar accumulation of 20,000 men. If the French had, by some miracle, struggled through the fire of the redoubts, they would then have had to fight a pitched battle with an intact mass of veterans. They could not have succeeded in it.

“Napier calls the Lines of Torres Vedras ‘a work worthy of the Romans.’ Like so much Roman building, they have proved indestructible by the hand of time. The traveller finds to-day the whole line practically intact. In some of the parts at the eastern end, close in to villages, forts have been dug down and degraded; but the majority show plainly still; the scarping is still visible along the hillsides; the cobbled military road, which the English made to drag along their heavy guns, still exists, and is known as the *Estrada dos Ingleses*. The more formidable and high-lying works are in a wonderful state of preservation. It is even now a hard business to get into the great fort on Monte Agraça—the ditch is so deep and steep that the climber has to go carefully; the scarped front is no light matter to mount, hand and knee have to be used. Within, the dome of the sunken magazine is still

half standing; the embrasures can still be counted, though they have been worn into low gaps in the green bank. Sitting among the scrubby furze on the summit, one marks the minor attendant forts below, and counts the flanking works on either side, extending on the one hand along the lower heights towards Alhandra, on the other towards the dominating peak of Nossa Senhora de Socorro. From a central point like this the whole panorama of the Lines is visible for many a mile. It is the same ten miles further west, in the great fort of São Vicente, above Torres Vedras; here, too, the works are little injured, because they lie above the haunts of the working farmer, and ditch, rampart, and embrasure still stand. As we coast along the Lines by the picturesque road at their foot, for mile after mile, the work of the untiring engineer and of the busy spades of the Estremaduran peasantry is always visible. When we see its scientific adaptation of means to end, and realize its interminable length, when we reflect that this is but the first line and that a second almost as formidable lies behind, by Montechique and Mafra and the Serra de Chypre, how can we refrain from exclaiming 'Truly, there were giants in those days'! It was by no mean labour and skill that the will of Napoleon was foiled and the tide of French invasion turned back."

THE DEFENCE OF TARIFA.

THE story of the defence of Tarifa, although well known to all students of the Peninsular War, has almost faded out of the memory of Englishmen, whilst even in the district in Spain where the operations of 1810-1811 took place, but little is now known about it. Briefly, in 1810 the situation was as follows: Wellington was holding the lines of Torres Vedras against the French army under Marshal Masséna, Marshal Soult was besieging Cadiz. With the exception of these two widely separated

localities and some fortified cities, such as Alicante, Badajoz and a few others, practically the whole of the Spanish and Portuguese Peninsula was overrun by Napoleon's armies.

Gibraltar, of course, was, as ever, when in our hands, impregnable, but only 20 miles west of it lay the old Moorish town of Tarifa whence a considerable trade was carried on with the coast of Morocco opposite, and supplies thus obtained for the British troops at Gibraltar, Cadiz and elsewhere.

Soult thereupon decided to attempt to seize Tarifa, giving as a reason that his doing so "would be more hurtful to the English and to the defenders of Cadiz" than anything else. So it was that in November, 1810, he despatched Leval with a strong division and a battering train against Tarifa. Now the road from Cadiz runs close to the shores of the Atlantic below a rocky promontory some 10 miles north of Tarifa. At this point the British posted a line-of-battleship, a frigate and some gunboats, whose fire swept the road and thus effectually prevented the French for the time from taking their guns to Tarifa.

Meanwhile, the Governor of Gibraltar collected a force from Gibraltar and by sea from Cadiz, which was thrown into Tarifa to defend it. The town of Tarifa was (and at places is still) surrounded by old Moorish walls, crenellated for archery with a banquette near their top and with small square bastions to flank them at intervals. There was no ditch or other obstacle outside its walls, and owing to the configuration of the ground it was commanded from the N. and N.E. by heights within 500 yards, and from the east, by others within 100 yards of its lines of defence.

Such was the town of Tarifa; south of it and

connected with it by a causeway 800 yards long was the "Island" (on which now stands the well-known light-house), fortified and capable of some defence.

There was no lack of artillery for the defence, but owing to the weakness and narrowness of the old walls, only three field pieces and two mortars were able to be mounted in the defence of the town itself.

The soul of the defence was a young Lieutenant of Engineers, Charles Felix Smith, who became in later years General Sir C. Smith, and who by his masterful arrangements led the French to attack the side of the town where it was easiest to repel them. From the east of the town a mountain torrent ran to the walls and passing through a portcullis under one of the bastions, ran through the town to the sea. By visibly strengthening the western defences so as to deter the French from attacking that side and by making strong retrenchments within the eastern defences, the British Commander induced the French to attack the eastern side.

The garrison consisted all told of 2,500 troops, of which 600 were Spanish Infantry and 100 Cavalry. 700 men were posted in the Island, 300 men in some outworks and 1,500 held the town.

The French, 8,000 strong, under General Leval, on 19 December drove in the outposts and on the next day invested the place. On 23 December a heavy westerly gale compelled the British ships (which had hitherto prevented the French battering train from marching southward) to put to sea. The French Artillery at once passed the dangerous point and closed on the town, and batteries having been constructed, they opened fire on 29 December. The effects of the French guns was overwhelming. Eye-witnesses describe how the cannon

balls passed through the upper portion of the walls and entered the buildings behind. To oppose this, the British had only the three field pieces and two mortars. The ancient ramparts crumbled under the fire and before long a large breach 60 feet wide was made in the wall at a point a few yards south of the portcullis. Leval thereupon summoned the British Commander to surrender, but received a curt refusal.

The breach, although easy of access from without, was by no means an easy place to attack. Inside it, there was a drop of 14 feet or more and every means were taken to make the entry of the French as unpleasant as possible, such as "iron gratings with every second bar turned up" for them to jump down upon should they gain the summit of the breach, whilst the adjacent houses were all fortified and held.

It was clear that the French would now assault the place and our soldiers were posted as follows. On the right of the breach were some companies of the 47th Regiment (now the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment), over the portcullis the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers under Major Hugh Gough (afterwards Field-Marshal Viscount Gough, K.P., G.C.B.), whilst on the left of the Irish Fusiliers was a detachment of the 2nd Batt. 95th Rifles under Capt. Jenkins.

At dawn on 31 December 1810, a column of 1,000 picked French Grenadiers suddenly emerged from a bend in the valley down which runs the torrent and advanced against the breach. As they neared it, they swerved to their right and hurled themselves against the portcullis. As they advanced their ranks were torn by grape shot from the single British field piece which bore on that side of the town and they were met by terrible volleys of musketry from the Fusiliers in front

and the 47th on their left, whilst a destructive rifle fire was poured into them from our Riflemen on their right.

Such however was their gallantry and determination that many of their officers came up to the walls, their leader falling wounded against the portcullis gate and actually gave up his sword to Gough, through its bars! Napier describes how "the French drummer, a gallant boy, while beating the charge dropped lifeless at his officer's side and the dead and wounded filled the hollow."

The French fell back in confusion with terrible losses, as may be imagined. Four days later, they broke camp, struck the trunnions off their siege guns and abandoning them and much equipage, retreated from before Tarifa. Their losses were over 1,000 men from sickness and battle, whilst those of the British and Spanish were only 150.

Such was the fight at Tarifa.

With the repulse of the French on 31 December, 1810, the year's fighting came to a close. There was not much time left for more at any rate! To recapitulate; 1810 for us Riflemen besides being the Centenary of the formation of the Light Division will ever be remembered as the year when we showed our gallant foes the French that it was a costly job to tackle British Riflemen whether by night surprises, as at Barba del Puerco, by furious onslaughts as at the Coa, by general attacks on ground held by them as at Bussaco, or by storm, as at Tarifa.

It had for years been my intention, should circumstances permit, to revisit the scene of the famous fight on the occasion of the Centenary of the siege.

So it came about that between 28 December, 1910, and 1 January, 1911, I found myself once again within its crumbling old walls and was able to visit all the points of interest.

The ancient bastions and curtains between those on the side where the French attack was delivered are for the greater part in exactly the same state as they were 100 years ago. All who have revisited battlefields know how extremely hard it is to identify the precise positions held by the combatants. But in the case of a storming party on a fortified town, no such difficulties exist. Sad to relate, the famous portcullis, where the stream entered under the walls, has been removed, as has the bastion above it. The stream itself has been diverted so as to reach the sea outside the town, and its ancient course is now occupied by a paved street. Save and except this, all else is much as it was in 1810. In 1811, the breach was repaired and a stone was set in the walls bearing an inscription now illegible, but a copy of which, made many years ago, I was lucky enough to get from the resident priest. It ran as follows .—

HANC PARTEM MURI AB
GALLIS OBSIDENTIBUS DIRUP-
TAM BRITANNI DEFENSORES
STRUXERUNT.

Access to the ancient banquette is obtained by traversing sundry narrow and very dirty old Moorish streets and passing through dilapidated Spanish houses and ruined patios into the waste ground behind, which lies about 20 feet below the old defences. Here, crumbling walls and heaps of rubbish overgrown with fig trees, masses of *lentiscus* and rank herbage have to be surmounted.

Standing on the old banquette at the point where the Fusiliers' left most probably joined the right of our Riflemen, the whole scene of 31 December, 1810, can be reconstituted.

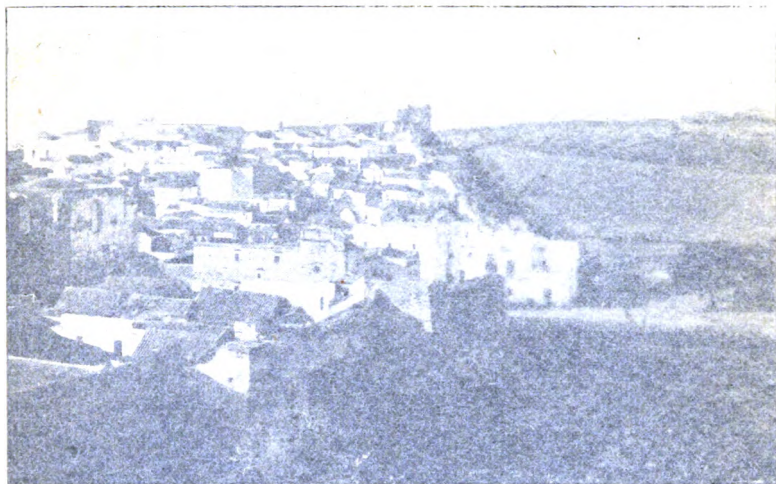
About 400 yards distant on the right bank of the stream a steep bluff protrudes and descends to the bed of the torrent, and it was round this bluff that the gallant French Grenadiers suddenly came into view and no doubt received the first discharge of grape shot through the densely formed ranks of their "column of attack." The stream at this point curves southward round a considerable space of cultivated ground, regaining its general direction about 150 yards nearer the town. It then makes a second sharp curve round a similar level patch, about 75 yards wide, before running straight for the portcullis. Eye-witnesses of the attack in 1810 describe how the column marched right across these level patches of ground, and how, so soft was the soil after the torrential rains of the preceding day, that the Frenchmen sank knee-deep in it. The ground when I visited it was in much the same spongy condition, recent heavy rains having reduced its level ploughed surface to a sea of soft mud.

As I picked my way with difficulty across it, with the frowning old Moorish bastions not 200 yards right to my front, I realized the valour of those splendid French Grenadiers who, with drums beating the charge, steadfastly pushed forward under "the tempest of grape," and the "crushing volley" of Gough's Fusiliers as described by the historian Napier. I pictured to myself also the square stone bastions and crenellated walls on my right front, alive with our Riflemen, and the intensely unpleasant effects which their Baker rifles must have produced when fired through the small

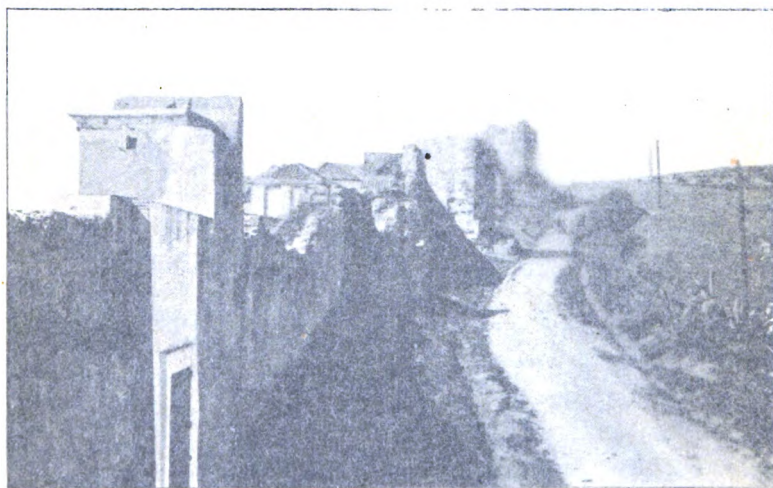
loopholes made for the Moorish archers of old. The Duke of Wellington thus expressed his views on the defence of Tarifa.

“We have a right to expect that H.M.’s officers and troops will perform their duty upon every occasion ; but we have no right to expect that comparatively a small number would be able to hold the town of Tarifa, commanded as it is at short distances, and enfiladed in every direction and unprovided with artillery and the walls scarcely cannon proof.”

Truly did Napier describe it as “a great and splendid exploit.”



The Portcullis was at point where road enters town.



Bastions and walls held by 95th Hvy. Inf. 80.

DEFENCE OF TARIFA

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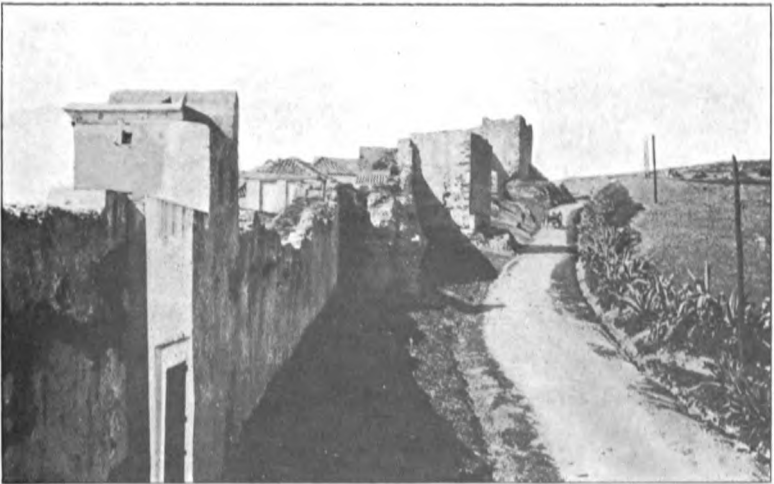
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Truly did Napier describe it as “a great and splendid location.”

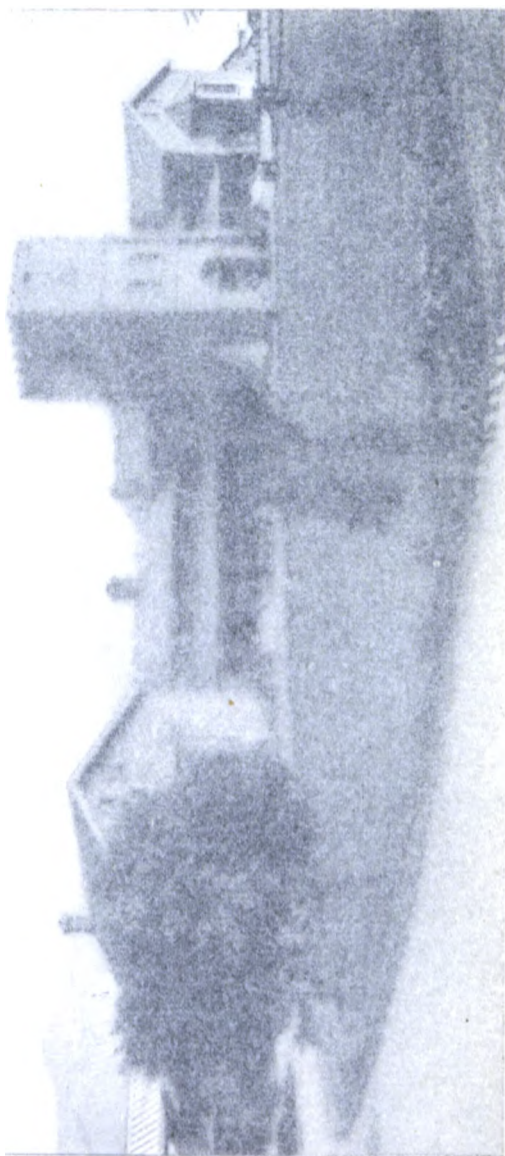


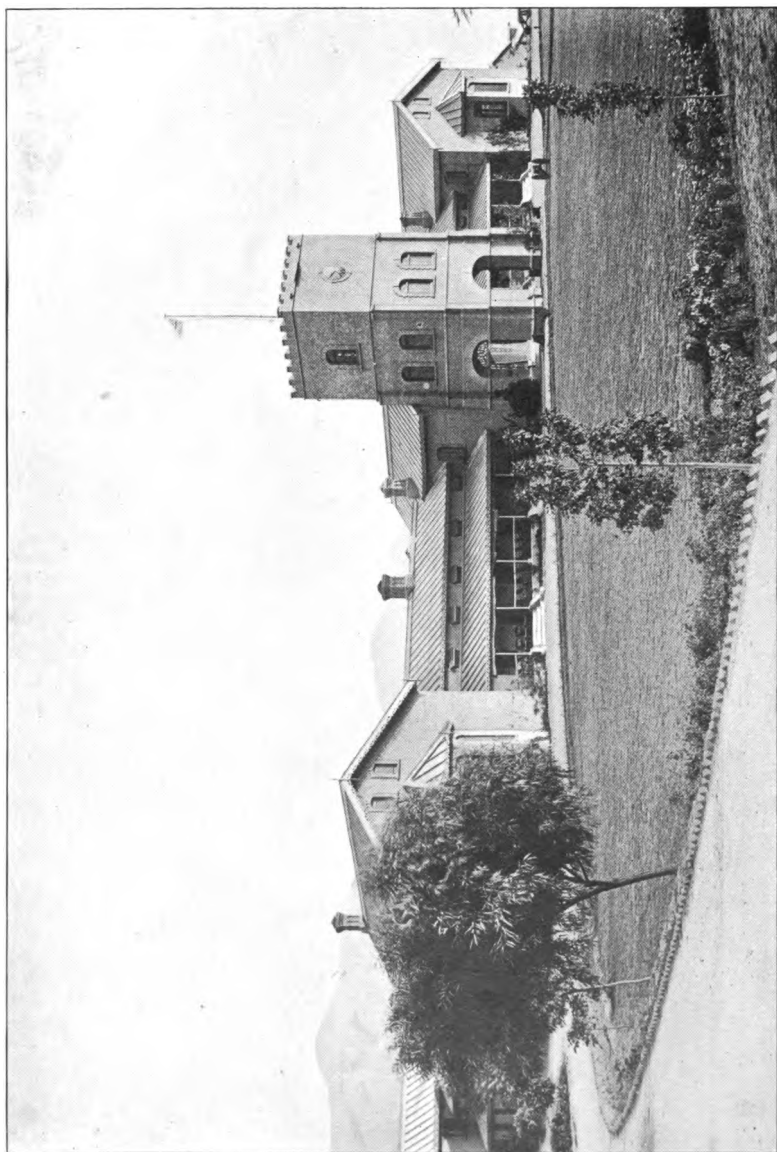
The Portcullis was at point where road enters town.



Bastions and walls held by 95th Rifles on 31 Dec., 1810.

DEFENCE OF TARIFA.





THE STAFF COLLEGE, QUETTA.

THE STAFF COLLEGE, QUETTA.

By CAPTAIN B. H. COOKE.

THE Staff College at Camberley has been a well-known resort for Riflemen for many years, but as the writer is the first member of the Regiment to make the acquaintance of the sister college in India, it has occurred to him that a short description of life there and of the surroundings of Quetta might be of interest to those who contemplate going there in the future.

Probably many readers of the CHRONICLE have known Quetta in old days, but they would hardly recognize it in the huge station which it has now become. The station stands in the centre of a plain, about 5,000 ft. above sea level, surrounded by bare mountain peaks. Baluchistan is remarkable chiefly for the tawny colour of its landscape and for absence of vegetation; Quetta, however, forms an oasis, and, thanks to a moderate water supply, every self-respecting garden in the older cantonments has a peach and nectarine orchard and a grass lawn.

The climate is popularly supposed to be good, and it certainly has the great advantage that moves to the hills in the hot weather are unnecessary. But the houses are mostly built of sun-dried mud bricks which cannot compete with the winter climate. Last January (1910) the thermometer registered 40° of frost, and the ground was covered with 2 ft. of snow for some days. In summer the heat is not great as compared with the plains, though in June and July, 86 degrees is not un-

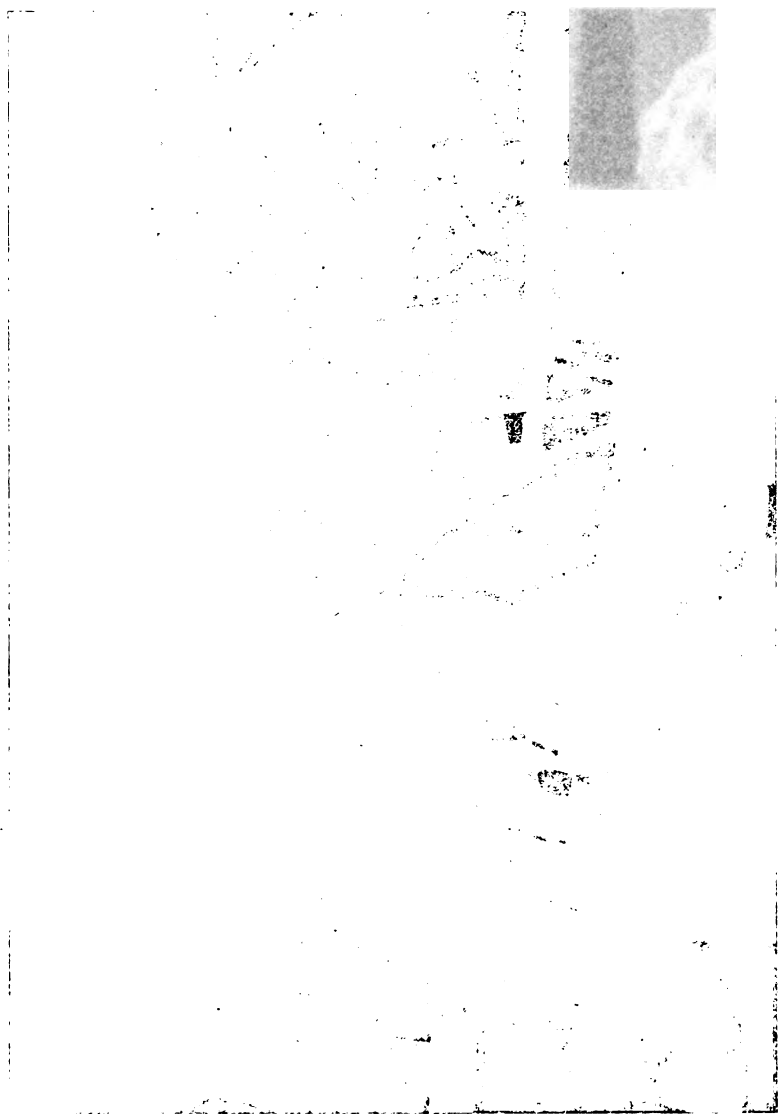
common in one's room, and it is occasionally considerably higher. The moral of this is: come to Quetta provided with the thinnest of silk suits, besides a poshteen coat and a pair of Gilgit boots.

The Staff College was moved from Deolali in April 1907 to the present position, about 3 miles north-east of Quetta; what was then a bare stony site is now, thanks to persistent gardening on the part of everyone, fast becoming as green as the old cantonments.

The present College buildings are most comfortable and convenient. There is a fairly large and ever-growing library, reading and writing rooms, three lecture halls and the usual mess arrangements. The mess dining-room is, probably, by far the finest in India and large enough to dine eighty people.

The course is run on much the same lines as at Camberley, and includes a great deal of practical outdoor work. Although here we have not the advantage of the British climate nor easy means of getting about the country, there are compensations. For instance, Quetta is of course a place of some strategical importance and would probably form the base for any army advancing into Afghanistan by the southern route; this adds great interest to various staff rides and schemes. We are here within easy reach of New Chaman on the Afghan frontier, where, as all the world knows, is kept the plant for the future railway to Kandahar, railway tickets and all.

Though we are out of reach of European battlefields, a party of twenty-two visited those of Manchuria in 1907, and others will probably do so in future when Government funds can run to it. Some of us last year were given a free trip round the Frontier from Malakand to the Peiwar Kotal.



QUETTA IN WINTER.

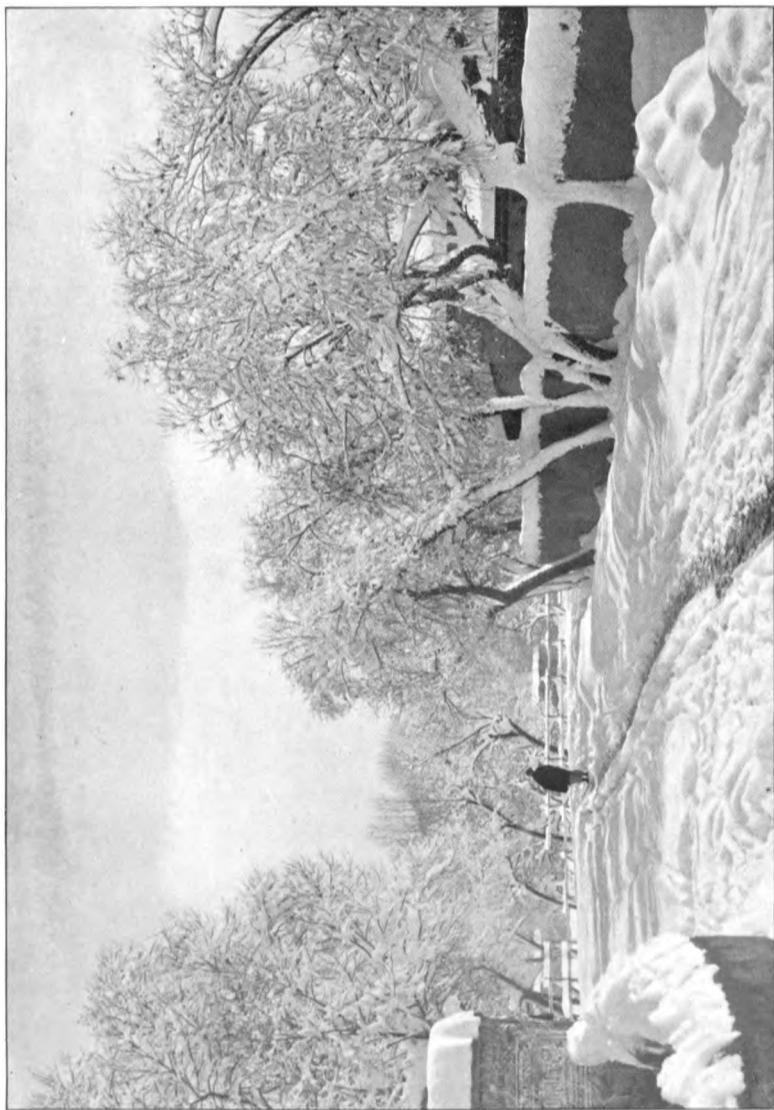
campers in each season, and it is occasionally considerably higher. The moral of this is: come to Quetta provided with the warmest of silk suits, besides a possum skin and a pair of Gilgit boots.

The Staff College was moved from Deolali in April 1907 to the present position, about 3 miles north-east of Quetta. What was then a bare stony site is now, thanks to the staffs' stent gardening on the part of everyone, fast becoming as green as the old cantonments.

The present College buildings are most comfortable and convenient. There is a fairly large and ever-growing library, reading and writing rooms, three lecture halls, and the usual mess arrangements. The lecture hall, in particular, is, probably, by far the finest in the whole of the north-west, and is fitted for eighty people.

Our staffs' programme is much the same lines as at Deolali, and there is a great deal of practical outdoor work. As, however, we have not the advantage of the British Empire, or easy means of getting about the country, there are compensations. For instance, Quetta is of course a place of some strategical importance and would probably form the base for any army advancing into Afghanistan by the southern route; this adds great interest to various staff rides and schemes. We are here within easy reach of New Chaman on the Afghan frontier, where, as all the world knows, is sent the part for the future railway to Kandahar, railway tickets and all.

Though we are out of reach of European battlefields, a party of twenty-two visited those of Manchuria in 1907, and others will probably do so in future when Government funds can run to it. Some of us last year were given a free trip round the Frontier from Malakand to the Peiwar Kotal.



QUETTA IN WINTER.

The examination for admission is now held in India during the first week in October and the College opens about 20 February. Work goes on from then till the end of June, when there is a break of a fortnight till about 15 July, during which most people go away for a change of air, either to Simla or Ziarat. The latter is a little hill-station situated in a juniper-covered valley about 70 miles from Quetta. From 15 July work continues till just before Christmas; this period includes a six weeks' attachment to artillery or cavalry in the district, and the 4th Division Manœuvres, besides various staff rides.

About 22 December the College breaks up for two months.

We are well off for games in Quetta. The Staff College is rapidly becoming self-supporting, and has its own squash, stické and tennis courts, while the Quetta Gymkhana polo grounds are among the best in India. This year the Staff College entered six teams in the local tournament. There is a good race-course, besides a cricket ground and two golf links, so all tastes are fairly well provided for. The Quetta Hunt gives us lots of fun in the winter and the local "karez" can swallow up horse and rider as successfully as the "boreen" of Meath; up to now, however, the "wrecker" is conspicuous by his absence.

The College Point-to-Point generally takes place early in the season, *i.e.*, about November, and produces a large number of entries, including animals of all sizes, breeds and shapes.

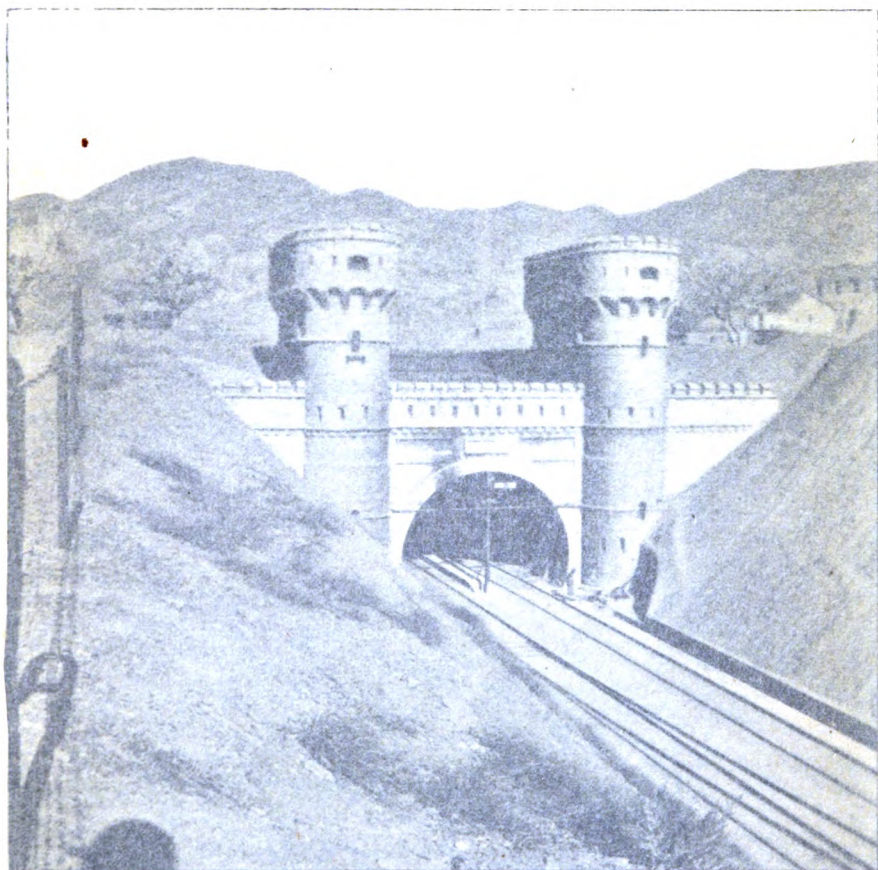
The weak point of Baluchistan is its shooting; there is one jheel within reach which is competed for by the whole garrison, and lucky is the officer who gets it for one week-end in the year. Chikor are fairly plentiful

but demand much climbing over very bad and rocky country. Of larger game there is very little variety, the straight-horn markhor, the *Ovis vignei* (locally known as *gadh*) and the Sind ibex can be got by taking a few days' leave. Undoubtedly the best thing to do for anyone fond of duck shooting is to go during the winter leave to the Hyderabad district, about 24 hours by rail, where the best of duck and snipe shooting is to be had. Last Christmas a party of four of us got a total of about 300 head in three days; this was not in the best part of the Hyderabad district, and is by no means a sample of the enormous bags that are made in that part of the world.

Every Officer coming to the Staff College is required by Regulation to keep two horses or ponies fit to be used for reconnaissances, staff rides, &c. Quetta is not a good place for picking up ponies, and the question as to what class of animal to bring is a difficult one. No one is inclined to risk valuable polo ponies on the very broken and stony ground over which one has constantly to ride on reconnoitring expeditions, or over the "karez" with the Quetta hounds. On the whole it is certainly advisable to bring, in addition to polo ponies, a horse which can jump decently, and which will not ruin one if his knees get broken, which is almost a certainty sooner or later.

As to living accommodation at the College, both bachelors' quarters and married Officers' houses are most comfortable and are lighted throughout by electric light.

It is not advisable to trust to buying or hiring furniture from the local dealers, as their prices are ruinous; the best way is either to bring up one's own things, or to write to some friend in Quetta beforehand



ENTRANCE TO THE KHOJAK TUNNEL. THE SOUTHERN GATE INTO AFGHANISTAN.

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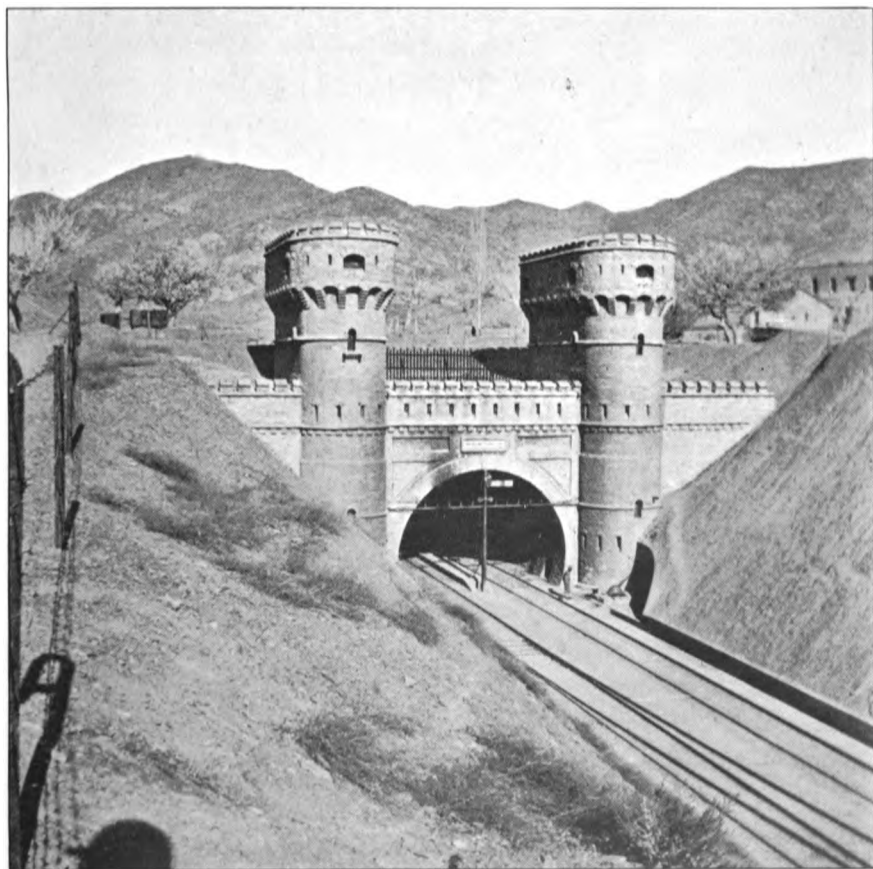
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ENTRANCE TO THE KHOJAK TUNNEL. THE SOUTHERN GATE INTO AFGHANISTAN.

and ask him to buy furniture from others who are leaving.

No one who comes to this College is likely to regret it as long as it is run on the present lines. It is to be hoped that Quetta will in future be as popular with Riflemen as Camberley has been in the past and that the above suggestions may be of some use to those who decide to try for it.

“PYRENEES.”

By COLONEL W. VERNER.

READERS of the CHRONICLE may recall how often the question of the “Honours” granted to the 95th Rifles and Rifle Brigade during the Peninsular War has been the subject of discussion in our pages. No less than eighteen years ago, in 1893, I ventured to write vigorously on the subject,* and since then, at intervals, I have returned to the attack, not only in the CHRONICLE, but elsewhere, notably in a paper on “A Century of Fighting,” which appeared in *Macmillan's Magazine* in the year 1900. When in 1909, the question of the revision of the “Honours” granted to the various Regiments came under the consideration of a Committee appointed by the War Office, I was asked to draw up a memorandum stating the case for the Rifle Brigade, and in particular, showing how I had arrived at a total of “about 300 casualties” in a previous statement made by me. I set to work, and somewhat hurriedly compiled a paper which was duly forwarded for the consideration of “higher authority.” Imperfect as it is, for the losses of the Regiment were actually in excess of what is therein stated as will be seen, the results of my labours are given here, as they may be of interest to some and afford a good example of how much can be gleaned from the old papers at the Public Record Office.

* RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE, 1893, p. 156.

MEMORANDUM ON THE CASUALTIES INCURRED BY THE
1ST, 2ND, AND 3RD BATTALIONS OF THE 95TH RIFLES
IN THE FIGHTING IN THE PYRENEES, JULY—
OCTOBER, 1813.

The detail of casualties referred to in para. 4. was that of the total losses of the three Battalions of the 95th Rifles between 15 July, 1813 (when they drove the French from the heights of Santa Barbara) to 8 October, 1813, when they crossed the Bidassoa; all incurred in the Pyrenees. These were stated to be "about 300."

The Official Bulletins for 1813 gave the following numbers:—

	KILLED		WOUNDED	
	Officers	Other Ranks	Officers	Other Ranks
A. 28 July, 1813, to 2 August, 1813 (see pp. 534 to 552, Bulletins)	—	—	2	—
B. 31 August to 1 September, 1813 (p. 630)	1	7	3	49
C. 7 to 8 October, 1813 (p. 783)	2	29	7	99
	3	36	12	148

Total ... 199

These numbers are, however, incomplete, as can be seen by reference to the "Monthly Returns," the "Quarterly Pay Lists and Muster Rolls," and the "Muster-Master-General's Indexes," all at the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane.

From these official papers, supplemented by Regimental Casualty Lists, the following would seem to be more correct:—

	KILLED		WOUNDED	
	Officers	Other ranks	Officers	Other ranks
A. 28 July, to 2 August, 1813	—	5	2	15*
B. 31 August to 1 September, 1813	1	18	4	53
C. 7 to 8 October, 1813	3†	39	6	153
	4	62	12	221

a total of 299, which is “about 300.”

It would of course make this paper too long if the names of every Officer and man were given, but for the purpose of establishing the fact that the 95th Rifles were engaged in the operations known as the Battles of the Pyrenees (25 July to 2 August), for which the Honour “Pyrenees” was granted in 1820, and a Clasp “Pyrenees” issued to the survivors in 1849, the following authorities are quoted :—

(a) The Official Bulletins give *no* men killed during this period, but in the 3rd Battalion alone, the following casualties unquestionably occurred. For on referring to the “Muster-Master-General’s Indexes” for 1813, 95th Foot, 3rd Battalion, at the Public Record Office (W.O. 25, No. 1,334, page 110), these entries appear :

Private John Campbell, killed in action in Spain, 1st August, 1813 ;			
„ Richard Fitzpatrick	„	„	1st August, 1813 ;
„ William Glass	„	„	2nd August, 1813 ;
„ Thos. Payne	„	„	1st August, 1813.

* Should be : Officers, 2 wounded : other ranks, 7 killed, twenty-eight wounded (see footnote opposite).

† See preceding page. One Officer (Captain Gibbons) died of wounds on the 8th.

These are verified and amplified by the Pay-List (Quarterly), 95th Rifles, 3rd Battalion, from 25 June to 24 September, 1813, where the following entries can be seen:—

Sergeant Payne, Thomas, killed in action, 1st August, 1813;
 Private Campbell, John " " 1st August, 1813;
 FitzPatrick, Richd. " " 1st August, 1813;
 Forsyth, William, died 3rd August, 1813;
 Glass, William, killed in action, 2nd August, 1813.

It will thus be seen that with regard to the losses of the 95th Rifles in men killed during the period "Pyrenees," the Official Bulletins are wrong.*

(b) As to the losses on the Bidassoa, 31 August to 1 September, 1813. The Official Bulletins show only three Officers wounded, and omit the fourth, Lieut N. Travers, 3rd Battalion. There is a great discrepancy between the numbers of "Other Ranks" killed and wounded, the Bulletins giving five men killed in 2nd Battalion, and two men in 3rd Battalion. Here there is clearly an error. For the Pay-Lists of the 2nd Battalion alone show six men killed in action, and two died of wounds, and the rolls are obviously incomplete, as

* It is satisfactory to record that over fifteen months since writing the above I have had full confirmation of my contention as to the inadequacy of the losses given in the Official Bulletin. Captain C. B. Norman, the author of "The Battle-Honours of the British Army," writing to me on 14 September, 1910, sends me the following, taken by him from the Original Despatch, numbered W.O. 1/259:—

95th Rifles	Officers			Men	
	K.	W.		K.	W.
31 July, 1910 ...	—	1	...	5	5
2 August, ,, ...	—	1	..	2	23
Totals	—	2	...	7	28

Or a total of 37 casualties, whereas I only cited 22.

they only show four "wounded" on 31 August. But the Regimental Lists show the losses on 31 August to 1 September, as:—

2 Sergeants, 14 R. and F., killed in 2nd Battalion	} 18
2 R. and F., „ „ „ 3rd Battalion	

Lord Wellington's Despatch enclosing lists of casualties was written on 4 September 1813, and no names of Officers were forwarded as was usually done, hence it may be assumed that this Return was an imperfect one.

(c) As to the losses on the Bidassoa and Heights of Vera 7 to 9 October 1813. The Official Bulletins in this case appear to be completely wrong. In "Pay Lists" Quarterly, 95th Rifles, 2nd Battalion, from 25 September to 24 December 1813, which are carefully and fully kept (possibly owing to the temporary cessation of fighting at that time, whereas the September Pay Lists were made out when heavy fighting was almost continuous) the following are shown:—

30 men are noted "killed on 7th October."

5 „ „ „ "wounded 7th October," died 8th, 9th, 11th, &c.

The 3rd Battalion M.M.G. show 4 men "killed 7th October."

Here we have 39 undoubted casualties with the men's Accounts closed. Yet the Official Bulletins only show 29 men killed. There is also a difference of 54 in the number of wounded reported. Here again Lord Wellington's Despatch was sent from Lezaca on 9 October, the last day of the fighting and probably before full returns had been received and certainly before the wounded men had died on the dates already specified.

The returns of killed and wounded are taken, in

part, from Sir W. Cope's History of the Rifle Brigade. He obtained all his figures from the Horse Guards at a time when Sir Alfred Horsford was Military Secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge (1874-1877). These have been compared with various accounts, such as Sir Harry Smith's, Major Simmons' and of others who took part in the fighting, and are believed to be as accurate as it is possible to make them. Sir W. Cope gives 31 "killed" and 161 "wounded" on 7 to 8 October, but as 39 men *at least* were "killed or died of wounds," the number of wounded has been reduced to 153, so as to balance the numbers.

ISSUE OF "PYRENEES" CLASP.

When in 1848, the General Service Medal was issued, the surviving Officers and men of the 95th Rifles (now styled the Rifle Brigade) received the following clasps:—

Vittoria, 21 June, 1813	...	...	...	403
Pyrenees	...	...	...	309
Nivelle, 10 November, 1813	...	...	...	161

The first and third were granted as Regimental "Honours" in 1820, the second not so.

According to the Monthly Returns "95th Foot, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Battalions," at Record Office, the total strength "Present and Fit for Duty at Headquarters" was as follows:—

On 25 June, 1813; four days after Vittoria	1st Battalion	...	...	478
	2nd "	...	...	389
	3rd "	...	...	268
				<hr/> 1,135
On 25 July, 1813; morn- ing of the official "Pyrenees"	1st Battalion	...	...	534
	2nd "	...	...	381
	3rd "	...	...	298
				<hr/> 1,213

On 25 August, 1813; eve	{ 1st Battalion	...	...	535
of "Bridge of Vera,"	2nd	„	...	406
31 Aug.—to 1 Sept.	3rd	„	...	297
				<hr/> 1,238

On 25 September, 1813;	{ 1st Battalion	...	...	537
eve of Pass of Vera,	2nd	„	...	411
7—9 October	3rd	„	...	335
				<hr/> 1,283

On 25 October, 1813;	{ 1st Battalion	...	...	526
eve of Nivelle, 10 Nov.	2nd	„	...	400
	3rd	„	...	316
				<hr/> 1,242

The Regiment thus was on an average fighting strength of about 1,200 rifles. At the Nivelle the losses were severe.

The total number of survivors granted the clasp for "Pyrenees" was:—

Officers	...	...	...	40
Other ranks	...	...	...	269
				<hr/> 309

The Honour "Pyrenees" was granted to thirty-five Regiments of the Line in 1820.

The five Regiments which received the *greatest* number of clasps out of the thirty-five in 1848 were:—

Regiment	Officers		Other ranks		Total
1st Foot ...	19	...	177	...	196
42nd „ ...	6	...	215	...	221
71st „ ...	10	...	164	...	174
79th „ ...	11	...	160	...	171
91st „ ...	13	...	180	...	193
	<hr/> 59	...	<hr/> 896	...	<hr/> 955
Average :	11.8	...	179	...	191

Note.—According to official bulletins, these five regiments lost two officers killed and sixteen officers wounded, between 25 July—2 August, 1813.

The five Regiments which received the *least* number were:—

Regiment	Officers		Other ranks		Total
2nd Foot ...	3	...	65	...	68
11th „ ...	6	...	23	...	29
53rd „ ...	3	...	46	...	49
58th „ ...	5	...	23	...	28
60th „ ...	6	..	5	...	11
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	23		162		185
Average:	4.6	...	32.4	...	37

Note.—According to official bulletins these five regiments lost: Two officers killed and seven wounded between 25 July—2 August, 1813.

The whole force engaged, thirty-five Regiments, lost thirty officers killed and 213 wounded, an average of about one officer killed and six wounded per Corps.

From the preceding it will be seen that the 95th Rifles, which were *not* granted the "Honour" of "Pyrenees" 1820 (and *were* granted the clasp "Pyrenees" in 1848) despite the enormous casualties they had sustained in the fighting in the Pyrenees and subsequently, won over 50 per cent. *more* clasps than did the five Regiments which received *most* clasps, and nearly *ten times as many* as the average of the five Regiments which received *fewest* clasps for "Pyrenees."

No doubt the strength of the three Battalions had something to say to this. But it must be remembered that whereas all the Battalions of the Line at this time were composed of *ten* Companies (of a *paper* strength of 1,000 men) the 95th Rifles owing to their incessant losses in connection with the work of the Light Division (and in spite of repeated drafts of recruits sent out from England) were never able to muster more than *six* Companies for the 1st and 2nd

Battalions, and *five* Companies for the 3rd Battalion, of a total *paper* strength of *seventeen* Companies of 1,700 men.

The number of rifles which composed their armament at this period was :—

1st Battalion	2nd Battalion	3rd Battalion	Total
633	... 642	... 505	1,780

whereas the number of muskets of a Line Battalion was about 1,070.

What the *actual strengths* of the various Regiments cited above were, can be easily ascertained from the Monthly Returns for 1813 at the Record Office. That of the 95th has been already given.

The above was duly forwarded and I heard nothing more about the matter for over a year. On 6 September, 1910, on taking up the *Times* my eye caught the following :—

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BATTLE HONOURS.

An Army Order issued last night states that the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the following regiments being permitted to bear upon their colours or appointments the undermentioned honorary distinctions in recognition of services rendered during the engagements specified :—

Regiment.	Honorary Distinction.
The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.)	Busaco.
The South Wales Borderers	
The Gloucestershire Regt.	
The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)	
The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders	
1st (Royal) Dragoons	Fuentes d'Onor.
Coldstream Guards	
Scots Guards	
14th (King's) Hussars	Pyrenees.
The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry	
The Connaught Rangers	
The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)	
Grenadier Guards	
Coldstream Guards	Nive.
Scots Guards	
The Loyal North Lancashire Regt.	

Some may imagine that I attach undue importance to the acquisition of this fresh Official "Honour" for the Regiment. It has been said and perhaps with some truth that for a Corps which has fought with such distinction since its first formation in every important European war in which England has been engaged and which further, bears such a long roll of Peninsular "Honours" as does the Rifle Brigade, one more or less is a matter of but small importance.

To all such remarks I reply that there is a question of sentiment involved as well as one of common justice. For, hitherto, although the 95th Rifles had the great honour and glory to take part in more actions, great and small, in the Peninsular War than did any other Corps and not uncommonly had all three Battalions engaged (in place of a single one or possibly only a small detachment), for years the Rifle Brigade have actually borne *fewer* Peninsular "Honours" than other Corps which had perhaps not seen a tithe of the fighting or suffered a quarter of their losses. The granting of "Pyrenees" at least puts us in our proper position so long denied us of being able to say that "no other Regiment has *more* Peninsular 'Honours' than those granted to the 95th Rifles," now the Rifle Brigade.

“THE REAR-GUARD.”

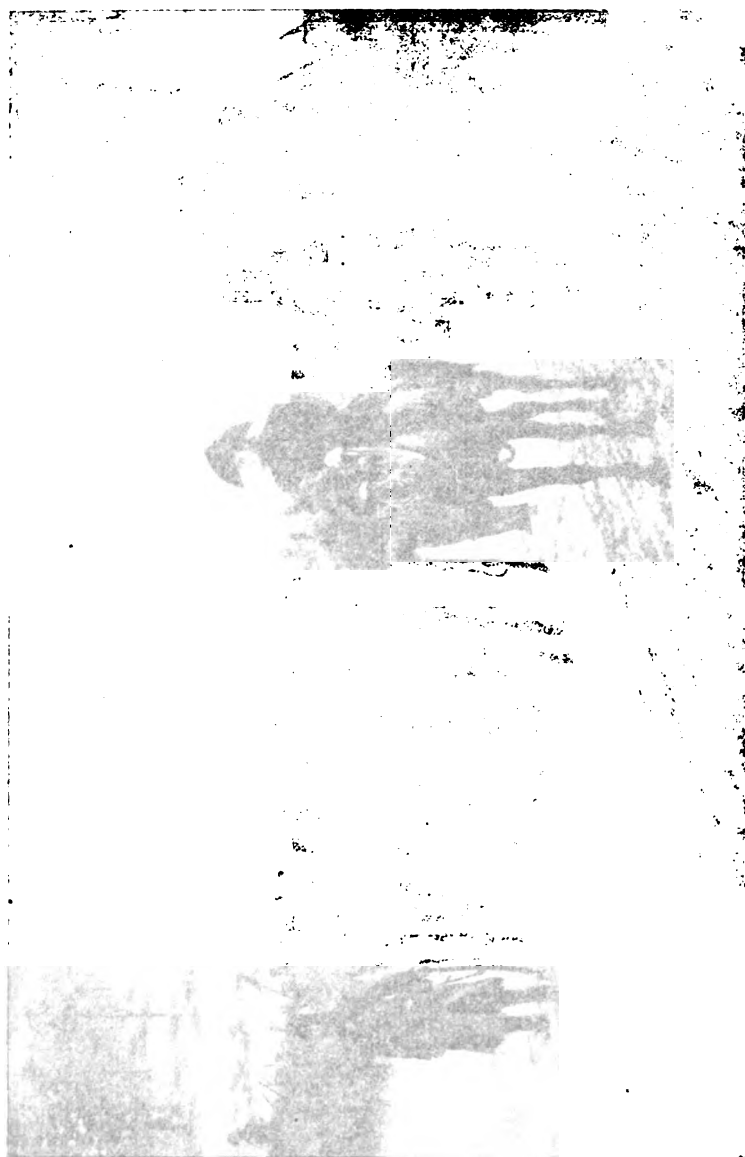
AN EPISODE IN THE CORUNNA CAMPAIGN, 1808-1809.

IN the Exhibition at the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, last summer, a picture which attracted considerable attention, both by reason of its good painting and excellent composition, was “The Rear-guard,” by Mr. James Prinsep Beadle. It represented an episode in the Corunna Campaign, a rear-guard of Craufurd’s Brigade, consisting of the 2nd Battalion 95th Rifles, the 43rd and 52nd Light Infantry, in the retreat on Orense and Vigo in December, 1808.

By the kind permission of the painter, we have been able to reproduce this picture for the CHRONICLE, and also embody it in the Sheet Calendar for 1911.

Most excellent reproductions of this intensely fascinating picture can be obtained from the Autotype Company, 74, New Oxford Street, W.C. There are two sizes, the smaller 11 in. long, and the larger 19 in., the price being 5s. or 12s. respectively. The picture is one which peculiarly lends itself to reproduction in monochrome, owing to the snow on the ground, the dark-coated Riflemen and cloaked figure of Craufurd and his orderly in the fore-ground, and the gloomy pine trees on the snow-clad hills behind.

I had not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Beadle, but on writing to him to ask leave to reproduce his fine painting for the CHRONICLE, he at once gave me permission and added that he had “read ‘A British Rifle



"THE REAR-GUARD."
THE FOUR REGENTS IN THE CORUNNA CAMPAIGN.
Painted by J. P. Langley.

THE REAR-GUARD."

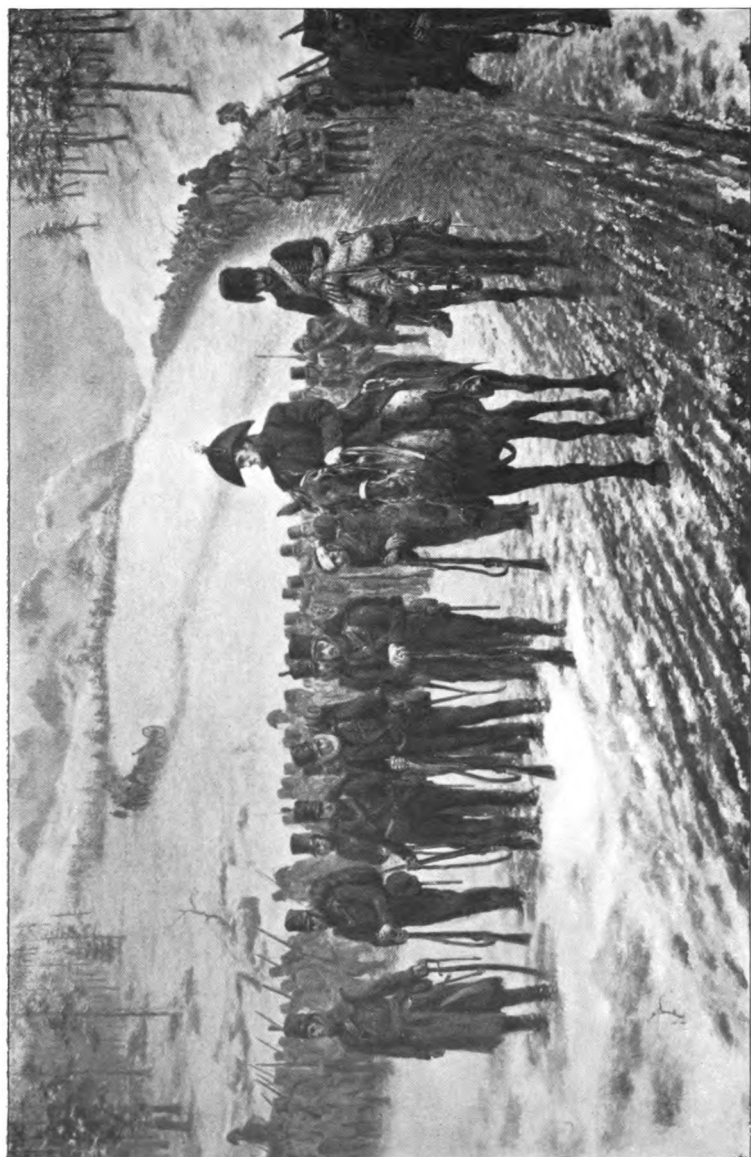
THE THROAT IN THE CORUNNA CAMPAIGN, 1808-1809.

At the Exhibition at the Royal Academy of Arts, Wellington House, last summer, a picture which attracted considerable attention, both by reason of its good painting and excellent composition, was "The Landing of the Highlanders on the Peninsula Campaign, a rear-guard action, 1808," by John Paussep Beadle. It represented the landing of the 42nd Highlanders, consisting of the 2nd and 4th battalions, the 13th and 52nd Light Infantry, the 1st and 2nd Buffs, and the 1st and 2nd Grenadiers, on the 1st of December, 1808.

By the kind permission of the painter, we have been able to reproduce this picture for the CURIOUSITE, and also embody it in the Sheet Calendar for 1911.

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"THE REAR-GUARD."
THE 95th RIFLES IN THE CORUNNA CAMPAIGN.
(From a painting by J. P. Beadle.)

Man,' a dozen times over, and that it, together with 'Rifleman Harris,' had been his principal stand-by in painting the picture." Certainly, few war-pictures are so accurate in detail as is this one.

All Riflemen will be pleased to hear that Mr. Beadle paid another visit to Spain last summer and that there is a good chance that he may paint a picture of the 95th Rifles and their brethren of the Light Division on another historical occasion. We wish him every good fortune and added fame in his delightful art.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

1ST BATTALION.

DUBLIN,

December, 1910.

DEAR EDITOR,

At the beginning of the year we sustained a sad loss by the death of poor Knox, at Woolwich, from pneumonia.

Our football has not been so successful as in previous years, owing to the loss of no less than eight of our regular team, good goal-getting forwards such as Gilbert, Horrocks and Knott, being very hard to replace. We were beaten in the Army Cup by the 1st Battalion Royal Berks Regiment, and in the Irish Army Cup by the 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment by the narrow margin of one goal. We, however, still retain the services of Sergeants Williams and Midlane, and Corporals Kempton and Smith, and with the new talent which the indefatigable Colour-Sergeant Jelly is constantly working up, we hope soon to regain our reputation in football circles.

Owing to our being stationed by ourselves at Holywood, the Boxing Club has not had much chance of developing; the Novices' Competition in October showed great promise, however, and we are now looking forward to entering in outside competitions.

Cross-country Running was taken up in a very spirited manner this season, Sergeant Williams, Cor-

poral Sparkes, Rifleman Jackson and Bugler Glenister in particular, invariably giving a good account of themselves. We obtained fourth place in the All Ireland Cross Country Championship; the fact of our having to train almost entirely on the road at Holywood, probably prevented our securing a higher place. The Battalion Championship was won by "D" Company, who were lucky in having the long experience of Colour-Sergeant Jelly to help them.

In the Inter-Company Brigade Competitions for Gymnastics, "D" Company came out splendidly, being at the top of all. Bandsman Farley in the High Jump, and Acting-Corporal Parish in the Long Jump were both undefeated in their respective events, a most satisfactory performance.

Early in the season Liddell won the Maiden Military Hunter Steeplechase at Fairyhouse, rather to the discomfiture of his brother officers, who had vigorously supported Blacker's mount, "Ben Brack," which came in third.

Cox and Liddell both entered in the Irish Army Light Weight Point-to-Point, and both fell at the same fence. Blacker in the Grand Military at Punchestown had bad luck in falling at the last fence when running a good second. He might have been very near to winning but for this. He won the Kildare Light Weight Sportsmen's race on "Ben Brack." In the Regimental Point-to-Point at Alton, Forester on "Braces" was just beaten by Leyland.

Changes amongst the Officers have been more numerous than ever. Everybody will regret the departure of Bernard, Brand and Blacker. The latter in addition to becoming a civilian has also become a married man; his loss to us in the hunting field and on

the racecourse is very great. Vivian, Leyland and Leslie, who all belonged to the same Company in the 4th Battalion, have all joined us in turn. Morgan-Grenville has gone to the *Depôt vice* Brownlow, who has gone to the 4th Battalion; he will be a loss to the Machine Guns as well as to the furniture repairer in the Mess.

Colour-Sergeant Wombwell embarked at Southampton in May, *en route* for East Africa, as Sergeant-Major to the 4th Battalion King's African Rifles; we wish him the best of luck in training those dusky warriors. Sergeant-Major Eastmead departed shortly afterwards on promotion to Quartermaster in the 3rd Battalion, we hope that we shall see something more of him though, as the 3rd Battalion have arrived at Tipperary. Quartermaster-Sergeant Hyett was appointed in his place. We lost two of our best N.C.O.'s in Acting-Sergeant Leigh and Corporal Costin, who departed in April on a Boundary Commission as far distant as Bolivia. Their letters have been wonderfully amusing and interesting, and they seem to be having the time of their lives.

The Battalion shooting will suffer a great loss in Colour-Sergeant Churcher, who has now become Quartermaster-Sergeant. Sergeant Lawrence, who has filled his place, is proving himself a worthy successor.

Colour-Sergeant Green is departing to India, exchanging with Colour-Sergeant Williams of the 2nd Battalion.

Company Training and marches lasted well into May and Battalion musketry followed at Kilbride. Excitement between Companies ran to fever pitch as "A," "C," and "D" Companies were all returned equal first with almost the identical Figure of Merit, even down to decimals. Never will Casuals have a finer chance of

glory than by settling the order of these three Companies by their own individual prowess. The Battalion Rifle Meeting came off at the conclusion of Table "B" and was most successfully carried out under the able guidance of Liddell and Colour-Sergeant Lawrence.

Battalion Training took place at Killough Camp, near Enniskerry, and we were favoured throughout by glorious weather. In their leisure moments Officers patronized a small pool, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, at the end of the camp, and in their jealous efforts to surpass each other in aquatic skill, the most appalling scrapes and scratches were received. A curious feature of the pool was its constant state of muddiness, rumour had it that the vigorous effort of Morrish to do a swimming record at rouse was a probable cause.

August found us enjoying the Horse Show, Aviation Meeting and all the other attractions that Dublin produces at that time. Bell and Dimsdale were amongst our guests. The Royal Hospital Ball given by General and Lady Lyttelton was a tremendous success, here, too, Grenville and others showed us what an art dancing can be if properly studied and executed. Stern duty called us away immediately after, and we commenced Brigade and Divisional Training. This concluded in a gigantic Church Parade on the Curragh, under Major-General Campbell. Throughout the week Pipers and Buglers vied with each other in exercising their lungs, to the doubtful pleasure of their different patrons. We had such a sickener of a certain tune called "Georgia," that by common consent it has been shelved for at least a year. The Brigade crossed the Liffey during these manoeuvres, the Battalion having to get over in one small collapsible boat—happily it did not show its powers of collapsing under the masterly

hand of Sergeant Coyne, who was in charge of it from start to finish.

Mancœuvres consisted of four days' warfare between the 5th and 6th Divisions over the greater part of the south-east of Ireland, and ended in a grand combined movement of both Divisions. In connection with these mention must be made of the Skeleton Force commanded throughout by Grogan, with Sergeant Coyne as his energetic 2nd-in-Command during Battalion Training. They were indeed a hard nut to crack, victory was constantly snatched away from us by the appearance of a diminutive Rifleman armed with an enormous red flag (probably representing a battalion), delivering an irresistible counter-attack from a window of a cottage or the door of a cow stable, in fact, from any small aperture into which he could squeeze himself and his red flag (still representing one Battalion). On such occasions the ancient question of "an irresistible force meeting an immovable object" came into some prominence.

Field Firing took place at Kilbride in the beginning of August. A most successful military operation, which had no connection with Field Firing, took place here during Officers' spare moments. A solid dam 7 feet high and 7 feet broad was successfully thrown across a most powerfully-flowing river (4 inches deep and 2 feet broad) for the purpose of forming an artificial reservoir to bathe in. This great work, under the cunning skill of crafty engineers such as Pitt-Taylor, Follett, &c., was successfully carried out in about two days, to the confusion of the gentlemen who so kindly assisted the work by sarcasm and missiles from the bank. We noticed, however, that Forester and Bernard were amongst the first to use the pool on completion.

The Curragh Rifle Meeting took place immediately after this and proved quite successful, our competitors being very numerous. We won £130 in prize money, the Curragh Challenge, Marksmen and Sharpshooters' Cups. Out of our four Bisley Competitors, Sergeant Bradbury came out third in Series "A," a very fine performance. The Sergeants' Rifle Meeting produced some very fine shooting at Kilbride, the principal winners being Sergeants' Chillman, Rawlings and Seivwright. Previous to this we won the shooting part of the Brigade Competition, getting second place in the whole thing.

During the 1909-1910 season the Battalion were very successful at Hockey, winning the Brigade Competition, for which medals were given. "A" Company won the Inter-Company League for the Shield and medals.

As regards Bayonet fighting we had "I" Company's team in the final of the Brigade Competition for General Munro's Cup and were most unlucky (in our opinion) in not winning. Acting-Corporal Warren put up a good performance in being second in All Ireland Young Soldiers' Competition. Sergeant Coyne has worked excellently in training the various teams, &c.

The annual Battalion Dinner started by Colonel Fortescue given by the Officers for those men who have upheld the honour of the Battalion in any particular branch of sport or soldiering, proved a great success, no less than 118 being entertained to a Dinner and a Variety entertainment. Much laughter was caused by the conjurer who produced an endless variety of articles apparently concealed in the slightly over-developed figure of our Master Tailor.

A very interesting lecture was given by Colonel

At the same time in October on the part played by the Rifle Brigade in the Peninsular War from Vittoria onwards. Everybody who had the pleasure of hearing him lecture at Holywood on the Rifle Brigade's performances at Waterloo were delighted to welcome him again.

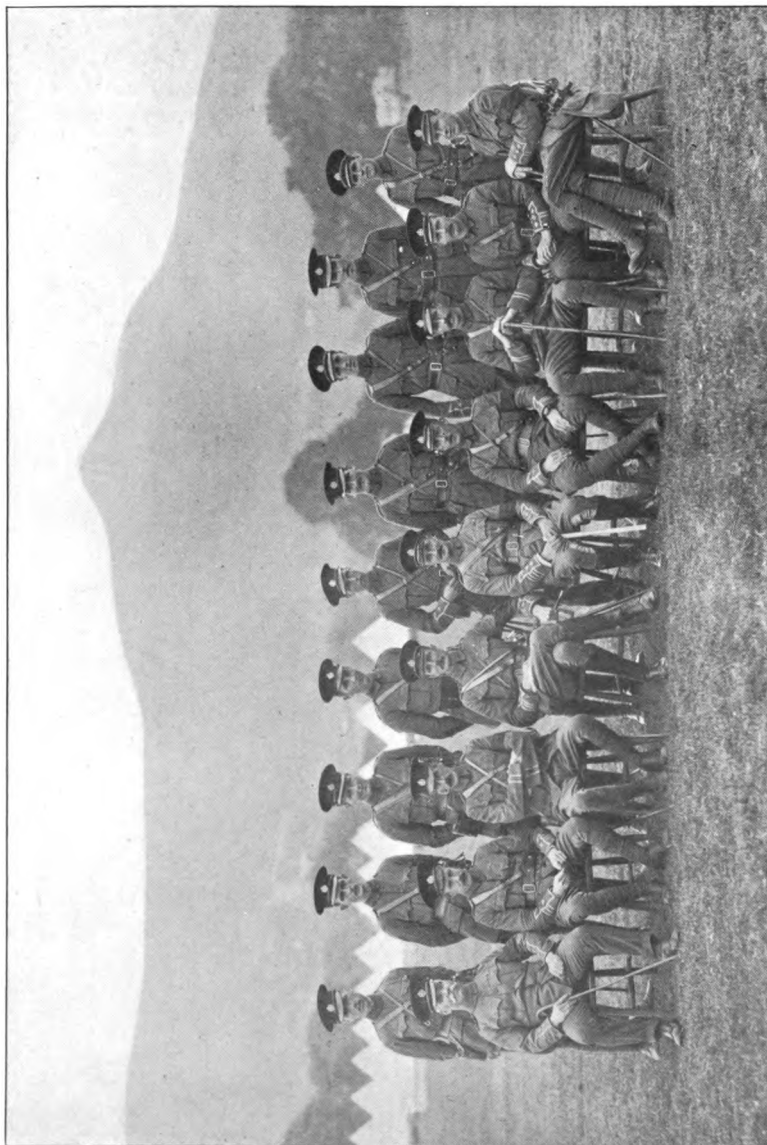
October finds us with the most elaborate hunting schemes on foot—on horse would perhaps sound better. Leyland with eight horses is already staying with Mr. Michael Smith, a friend of his in the country. Cox has taken a sumptuous château at Navan, indifferently christened Cox Hall by his friends, where he proposes to entertain his brother officers throughout the hunting season on the perfect quest system. We feel sorry for the poor fellows who are bound to cater for this terribly extravagant party without the assistance of Forester, as they are bound to do, but they will pull through.

Best love to your dear Battalion.

Yours ever,

1 B.R.B.

Lt. Hon. R. Morgan-Graville, 2nd Lt. J. Micklem, 2nd Lt. O. Sutton-Kelthorpe, 2nd Lt. W. R. Stewart, 2nd Lt. L. B. Paget,
2nd Lt. R. Cholmondeley, Lt. N. Leslie, 2nd Lt. T. R. Eastwood, Lt. D. K. Bernard (Adj.),



Maj. P. Cox, Maj. Heriot-Maitland, Maj. Sir E. Grogan, Capt. R. S. Follett,
Lt. and Qr.-Mr. W. Morrish, Capt. R. Barnard, Col. Hon. C. G. Fortescue, Capt. W. Pitt-Taylor, Capt. Hon. E. W. Forester,
C.M.G., D.S.O.,

OFFICERS, 1st BATTALION.

BATTALION TRAINING, KILLARGH CAMP, ENNISKERRY, JULY, 1910.

2ND BATTALION.

FORT WILLIAM, CALCUTTA,

October, 1910.

DEAR EDITOR,

Before starting to tell you the Battalion news during the past twelve months, we feel we must try and express, however inadequately, the great loss we sustained on 23 March, 1910, by the death of Colonel King Salter, after an illness of barely twenty-four hours. What this meant to the Battalion, and indeed to the whole Regiment is known to all, his death bereaved us of a Commanding Officer of exceptional ability in every way and a friend such as all ranks could ill afford to lose. However it was not in the Regiment alone that he was known as an officer of such conspicuous talents, or as a charming personality in social matters, for, though only a few months in Calcutta, his friends were numerous, and two days before his death he was offered and accepted the post of A.A.G. at Army Headquarters, Simla. The offer of so coveted a post, nearly a year before the expiration of his command, was proof in itself of the esteem in which his soldierly qualities were held.

As we told you in our last letter, we had a month to put in at Shahjahanpur before going to Calcutta. This was a most uncomfortable time as the Mess was a big tent that contained few if any comforts, and the evenings and nights were bitterly cold.

During November and December, Bond, Pigot,

Dimsdale and Whitaker went home on leave, the last two had not been at home long before becoming Benedicts.

On 16 December we arrived in Calcutta after rather a trying railway journey. Our attempt to get tea for the troops on our arrival at Naihatti about one hour short of Calcutta, was a signal failure; timely warning had been given to the Refreshment Room Official to have ninety gallons of tea ready on our arrival, so you can imagine our disgust when we found that only one small teapot had been prepared for us, this was no widow's cruse and consequently no use to the thirsty troops.

We soon found that soldiering in Calcutta was very different to what we had been used to in our little Hill Station, in fact soldiering as such almost ceases to exist. The chief duties of the N.C.O.'s and men of the Battalion seem to be guards, clerks, and orderlies of all sorts and kinds, those of the Officers almost entirely social, which in spite of four years in the wilds, seem to be well performed by all ranks. We had not been in Calcutta very long before Tod went off as extra A.D.C. to the Viceroy, a post he retained till September. The Battalion was inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, a few days after our arrival, accompanied by our own General, Jack Cowans; and after the usual complimentary speech the Commander-in-Chief rejoiced our hearts by promising to send us to a good military station when our time in Calcutta came to an end.

The Calcutta season from December to the end of February was quite one of the hardest most of us had ever been through. We seemed to be kept on the go literally from early morn to dewy eve. What with polo, racing, paper-chasing, golf, tea-fights, dinners and dances, more than enough was found to satiate the

biggest glutton. Besides all these arduous duties we had quite a bit of ceremonial soldiering to do in the shape of Guards of Honour, and of course the Empire Day parade on 1 January. In order to remind us that we were still soldiers we were again inspected on 21 February by General Sir J. Wodehouse, General Officer Commanding Northern Army, and performed the usual movements for his edification. We have however created almost a record by firing our Annual Course of Musketry from Fort William, and are the first British Regiment for many years to go through this necessary training. The Barrackpore range on which we fired is quite one of the worst in the world, a fact that may account for our not being quite the best shooting Battalion in India. On 7 January our numbers were increased by the advent of Durham who came straight out to us on posting from Sandhurst and at once began to learn the duties of a rifleman on a very muggy parade ground. Wood, Burton and Fellowes went off on eight months' leave in February, and Kennard, being unable to arrange an exchange to Egypt, sent in his papers.

By the end of March the Viceroy, Commander-in-Chief, and most people who could afford it left Calcutta for the Hills, leaving us to face the terrors of a Calcutta hot weather. Thanks however to electric fans and frequent thunderstorms its terrors were not so bad as we expected. At the time of writing the worst of the hot weather is over and has on the whole, thanks to the unbounded hospitality of the much abused "Box Wallah," with whom we have spent many most jovial nights, been thoroughly enjoyed by everybody. Considering all things we kept wonderfully fit and well. Amongst the Non-Commissioned ranks we have to

regret the deaths of Sergeant Steward and Rifleman Whyman, both of whom died very suddenly. Of the Officers, Riley got a slight attack of enteric fever and had to be sent home. There were a few cases of Calcutta "seven days' " fever amongst the officers which did not seriously interfere with either their work or play except in the case of Scott who, but for many recurring doses, might have made a name for himself on the turf as a jockey ; as it is he managed to win two races and get placed in another before he was stricken down.

Basset returned to us in April and went up at once to Darjeeling to take over Command of the Detachment, taking Durham and D. Company's bear with him.

Some of us went off shooting, Powell and Westcar to Burma and Crosbie to the Malay States where he tried to pay for his trip by investing in rubber shares. We hope the market will soon improve or he may find that his trip has cost him more than he intended.

In June we were joined by the elder Harman and a month later Shute came out and took over command. Selby-Smyth left us to go as A.D.C. to Sir G. Strickland in Australia, where we hope he will cover himself with glory and return to us a single man. Wingfield, we were delighted to hear the other day, had passed into the Staff College, a very good performance, as he was working alone by himself, all through the hot weather.

At last we have got to a station which really suits our Band, they are loaded with engagements and are making large sums of money. So full are they of engagements that they had to be broken up into three on one occasion, the string band playing at the Club, the rest of the Band and Buglers being divided between two Native weddings.

When the Band goes out to play at a Native wedding quantity and not quality is what is required, the giver of the feast insists on having a certain number of instruments and counts them all carefully on arrival; all he requires is noise. On the occasion when we sent out three bands, the Buglers were by far the most popular.

In order to get an English band to play at a wedding, the Natives are prepared to pay fabulous sums of money, and the Band presents rather a comic appearance at these Native functions, as not being allowed to wear their own uniforms, they go out in a gorgeous costume invented by our native tailor, the far-famed Salig Ram.

The cheerful demeanour with which the subaltern officer performs the irksome duty of going on guard might at first appear somewhat strange to the uninitiated, until they learn that Rs. 15 is given to the Officer on Guard.

We are now preparing ourselves for another strenuous cold weather, what with the Viceroy's handing over in November, and rumours of manœuvres (an unheard of thing in Calcutta) we shall be kept fairly busy. The best of good wishes to you and all Riflemen for 1911.

Yours ever,

2 B.R.B.

3RD BATTALION.

TIPPERARY,

December, 1910.

DEAR EDITOR,

Our last contribution left us preparing for the festivities of Christmas and the present one is written under similar seasonable conditions.

It is unnecessary to more than mention the winter training with which the early months of the year are filled up, the details are only too familiar to most of us.

The Wolmer Drag Hunt was the "Pièce de Resistance" in the way of sport and great were the gallops we had. No less than fifteen of us turning out for the famous Rowland's Castle line, while the 60th from Gosport sent a contingent of about the same numbers. Stabling at Bordon, however, was practically non-existent, but some farm buildings at Oxney, believed to be in charge of the Royal Engineers, and having the appearance of being used largely for instruction in making loop-holes were appropriated and turned to good account, furnishing stabling for fourteen horses.

Company, Battalion and Brigade training heralded the approach of what may be not appropriately described as the "rainy season."

On 20 May the Battalion was railed to London to line either side of Piccadilly on the occasion of the funeral of His late Majesty King Edward VII. Being the last troops to arrive, considerable difficulty was

experienced in clearing the route, which was thronged with the overflow from every street in the neighbourhood. The crowd, many of whom had to be turned away, after waiting on the pavements since the previous evening took everything in the best possible spirit.

June saw us once more carrying out special Battalion training in Bramshill Park and its neighbourhood. The occasion was chiefly memorable for the christening of the Battalion Cooker (this is *not* a nickname), and for the capture and execution of Sir Anthony Cope who in addition to giving us the run of the place kindly consented to enact the *rôle* of local desperado.

On the 3rd we were inspected by General Hammerley, General Swaine being present, and on the 11th we marched to our last year's camp at Rushmoor on which date it was inspected by H.M. the King, who remained at Aldershot several days, riding about and seeing all there was to be seen. The remainder of our sojourn in this locality differed little from that of last year, except that we seemed to be more gently handled. Possibly we had become case-hardened.

On 29 July we returned to Bordon but only for a brief respite, as we were almost immediately trotted out again for Divisional Inspection, our last bit of work under General Grierson, for the present.

On the 9th we were visited by H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief who after seeing us march past, went round the barrack rooms, stayed the night and departed early next morning.

Up to this, in spite of the counter attractions of night and other operations, to say nothing of the weather, polo flourished exceedingly. Our team was however unfortunate at Ranelagh in suffering defeat in the final of the Infantry Tournament at the hands of the Irish Guards headed by George Morris.

An account of the Aldershot Rifle Meeting will appear in other pages, but it was good to see Colonel Nicol, who, *pristinæ virtutis haud immemor*, had come down from the wilds of Scotland to follow once more the fortunes of his old Battalion, which proved good beyond our most sanguine hopes, thanks largely to Baring's loving care.

We were not however given long for self congratulation for 6 September saw us marching along the very monotonous road to Old Sarum on Inter-divisional manœuvres bent. These though they lasted only three days were quite long enough for most of us. We concluded them by starting on a night march from Overton, and after marching, fighting and marching again continuously with the exception of one hour for breakfast, arrived at Bordon about 6 p.m. the following day having covered a distance of something between thirty-three and thirty-four miles. Only one man fell out and he was subsequently invalided.

We had hoped to see something of our brother riflemen of Canada, but in this we were disappointed, having to content ourselves with a passing glimpse of one of them, who appeared to be taking the air in a milk cart. Army manœuvres followed in quick succession and Bingham Turner at the head of some 400 special reservists came to bring us up to war strength, and to renew his acquaintance with soldiering on foot. The marches were fully long enough for those who had undergone a whole season's preparation, and it was trying very highly men who had merely been out for a few weeks' training.

On 25 September Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien came to say "farewell" and other nice things to us, which modesty forbids one to repeat, and on 3 October we

bade good-bye to Bordon. General Hammersley had given up Command of our Brigade some two months previously, while of the battalions composing it, we were the third to leave the station within a week, so it was time we went.

Davies after nearly thirty years in the Regiment and twelve in the office of Quartermaster handed over to Eastmead, and Quartermaster-Sergeant Cox left us shortly after we arrived in Tipperary. Nor did changes end here for in September Solly-Flood took over the duties of Adjutant from Buller.

Our cross-channel journey was smooth and uneventful. Of many aspirants to the distinction of being the worst sailor in the boat, Alexander alone succeeded in vindicating his claim. They say he did it thoroughly. The barracks here are a welcome change after the cramped and flimsy huts at Bordon. To the south is a magnificent outlook over the wooded Atherlow Ridge with the Galtee mountains in the background, the whole crowned by the lofty peak of Galtee More, at this time of the year often covered with snow.

As usual, however, the working of the General Service brain is clearly manifest, for not a single building in barracks faces that direction. But we have instead an easterly aspect and a fine view of the septic tanks.

About the middle of October, Sir Neville Lyttelton came down from Dublin with Shawe, who strange to relate was not on leave, to pay us a short visit. Since then our time has been pretty well decided between the ever-recurring winter training, hunting and shooting. A few couple of snipe can generally be bagged in the course of an afternoon, while report has it that the neighbouring streams are full of trout, which should

help us through the summer months. There is hunting of the very best with the Limerick, Scarteen and Tipperary hounds, which is not surprising in a country where the grass is to be reckoned not by miles but by counties. There is a certain amount of wire and meets are distant, Tipperary itself being in the centre of a kind of no man's land, but a house at Bruree with stabling for twenty horses which Boden has taken, materially reduces the difficulties of hunting with the Limerick and Duhallow, and offers the further advantage of a most excellent cuisine.

Football flourishes. Mr. Stevens our bandmaster has arranged a series of concerts, the first of which has already been given with great success, while a boxing entertainment provided on 6 December by Wilson, left the town of Tipperary practically devoid of mankind and nearly resulted in a claim for compensation from a travelling opera company.

Nor must coursing be forgotten. There was a two days' meeting recently, and it is impossible to go a mile in any direction without meeting the long dogs.

With best wishes to all Riflemen,

Yours ever,

3 B.R.B.



1907-1908

BY THEO. C. F. SWAN,
LONDON

3RD BATTALION

ALDERSHOT COMMAND RIFLE MATCH 1907-1908
CUPS WON BY OFFICERS ONLY

begins through the summer months. There is hunting of the very best with the Limerick, Scarteen and Tipperary hounds, which is not surprising in a country where the grass is to be reckoned not by miles but by counties. There is a certain amount of wire and meets are distant, Tipperary itself being in the centre of a kind of no man's land, but a house at Brucee with stabling for twenty horses which Boden has taken, materially reduces the difficulties of hunting with the Limerick and Dehallow, and offers the further advantage of a most excellent cuisine.

At the end of the year Mr. Stevens our bandmaster has been successful in his efforts, the first of which has been a triumph, and a great success, while a boxing match was won on the 24th December by Wilson, left no doubt of the fact, and the country practically devoid of mankind, and the only claim for compensation from the Government a crapany.

It is not coursing be forgotten. There was a two day meeting recently, and it is impossible to go a mile in the country without meeting the long dogs.

With best wishes to all Riflemen

Yours ever,

3 B.R.B.



LIKUT. T. E. BARING.
 CAPT. H. C. BULLER.

2ND LIKUT. C. F. SWAN.
 LIKUT. D. OVEY.

3rd BATTALION.

ALDERSHOT COMMAND RIFLE MEETING, 1910.
 CUPS WON BY OFFICERS ONLY.

4TH BATTALION.

THE CITADEL, CAIRO.

December, 1910.

DEAR EDITOR,

Since our last letter we have moved from Alexandria to Cairo ; the move took place on 22 December, so we only just got settled in our new quarters before Christmas was upon us. Those of us who were with the 2nd Battalion in these barracks five years ago knew the difficulty of keeping them even fairly clean, and therefore thoroughly appreciated the great efforts which the outgoing regiment (The Dublin Fusiliers) must have made to have left them so beautifully clean and as tidy as they did. On 7 January Colonel Radclyffe arrived and took over command. On the 10th "A" Company with King, Banbury and Fortescue rejoined the Battalion from Cyprus and very glad we were to see them back.

Most of January and part of February were spent completing Company Training which we were unable to finish at Alexandria. Later in February the Left Half-Battalion under Alexander went into camp at Abbasia to fire the new Annual Musketry Course and was busy "grouping" for some eighteen days.

Early in the month Boutros Pacha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, was mortally wounded by an Egyptian anarchist and died the following day. The murder was committed by a weak-minded chemist, but the responsibility for the foul deed has very rightly been

laid on the Nationalist party, who may justly be accused of having riddled Egypt of one of the few honest and able Ministers she has possessed.

It was expected that the Nationalist party would make his funeral the occasion for an unseemly demonstration but either the knowledge that we were "standing to" ready to restore order, or the fear of the treatment they might meet with at the hands of the huge crowd of sympathisers who followed the coffin, deterred this small but rowdy party from creating any disturbance.

The assassin was duly tried and hanged but not before the patience of the troops, British and Egyptian, had been highly tried by inlying picquets, &c. In March Hargreaves was promoted and took command of "B" Company—the Right Half-Battalion under Harman relieved the Left Half-Battalion in the Musketry Camp at Abbasia. We were firing the new course for the first time and though the ranks of the "marks-men" have been sadly thinned by the altered conditions, the results will bear comparison with the rest of the Army.

The Cairo season, which may be said to finish at the end of March, was on the whole a good one, though the Elections at home kept many away who would have wintered here. The Battalion was well represented at most of the festivities and "Savoy Cairo" would have found a large percentage of the officers on Saturday evenings throughout the season. Up to date no "casualties" have been reported. It was not so however on the polo ground, for though considered by all to stand an excellent chance of winning the numerous tournaments we were practically never able to put the whole of our first team in the field at the same time, Buxton, Hargreaves and Kennedy all being injured at various

times. On the Turf however we were more fortunate, Alexander and Vivian doing well in the more serious races, whilst Isaac and Banbury practically farmed the polo scurries.

At the Garrison Rifle Meeting we had a fair amount of success, Rifleman Fisher winning the Grand Aggregate and three of our teams won Team Competitions. Next year we hope to do better.

The Battalion Boxing and Physical Culture Club, which thanks to Colour-Sergeant Harrison now has a very large membership, held two highly successful Boxing Competitions during the year, and its members distinguished themselves in many other competitions held in the Command. Acting-Corporal Arnold, Bandsman Rice, Riflemen Barnett and Fowler, Boys Walker and Searston, being perhaps the most successful.

Bandsman Rice, the undefeated "Champion of Egypt and the Mediterranean," has since purchased his discharge, and if the London sporting papers are to be trusted, has since figured with success at "Wonderland" and "The National Sporting Club."

The Battalion Football team did not have the success it deserved in the Garrison League matches. The Inter-Company Football Shield was won by "B" Company after many a hard tussle.

The fashionable craze for roller skating did not leave the Battalion unaffected, in fact "all ranks" were more or less bitten: "D" Company so much so that its "Hockey Team on Castors" led by Acting-Corporal Corduer met all comers, beating teams of every colour and nationality with equal ease.

In April Harman left us on transfer to the 2nd Battalion at Calcutta there to join his brother.

The Leave Season commenced and with it the hot weather routine.

As it was thought highly probable that agitators might persuade the ignorant masses that their so-called friends in the British Parliament had caused the Army of Occupation to be much reduced or altogether withdrawn, it was deemed wise to show it, so our weekly route march nearly always took place in and about the town, in this manner from time to time we got a thorough change of air!

Early in May came the sad news of the death of His Majesty King Edward VII., nothing could have produced a more profound sensation. Everybody felt that they had suffered an irreparable loss. The spontaneous and universal sympathy shown by the cosmopolitan population of this place was very touching. Every flag in the town, and there are many many hundreds of them, public and private, was placed at half-mast, and in most cases draped with crêpe, and kept at half-mast until after the funeral.

On the 20th the Battalion took part in the Memorial Service held in the Officers' Square at Kasr-el-Nil Barracks and a very impressive scene it was. The parade was commanded by Colonel Monck of the Coldstream Guards, the troops being formed up on three sides of a hollow square, on the fourth, the west side, stood a large platform draped with the Union Jack, on this platform the Service was held. The square and large verandahs overlooking it were black with people of all nationalities who seemed to vie with each other in the depth of their mourning and decorous behaviour. The platform was occupied by ministers of all the different creeds which exist in this country, who for the time being sank all difference of opinion and joined together in paying this last tribute to a great and good King.

Towards the end of the month Vivian was promoted

and posted to the 1st Battalion and left, taking with him the regrets of his brother officers—and his motor-car.

During August Cole took a considerable number of N.C.O's and men of the Battalion to Mex to practise for and to shoot off the various A.R.A. Competitions. As yet we have not seen the scores of other "regiments abroad," but we fancy that when the list does appear we shall figure well up the list in more than one competition.

Rumour has it that unless the 1st Battalion has shot pretty well they will lose possession of the Elrington Cup this year.

The Garrison Sports for the year 1910-11 took place in September and we improved on our March performance by getting second place, Acting-Corporal Taylor, Riflemen Elsbury, Jones, Hide, Sayers and Haskayne all doing well.

The Inter-Company Cricket Cup was won by "B" Company, who won every match they played.

During the hot weather several long-distance races were promoted by Civilian Clubs of Cairo and Alexandria, and the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade generally "obliged" with the winner in the person of Acting-Corporal Taylor, Riflemen Elsbury, Jones or Haskayne.

The Colonel had a happy idea in arranging for a handicap varying in length from 100 yards to 3 miles to be run monthly. These races were immensely popular, and revealed many a "Dorando."

Another happy idea was that of purchasing two rowing boats which, though rather heavy, afforded great amusement.

In the Inter-Company boat-race "C" Company after a ding-dong race with the ubiquitous "B" secured the Battalion Championship.

In a race with the Coldstream Guards for the Championship of the Lower Nile, we were badly "taken on," but it is only fair to add that they had the advantages of a heavier crew, longer practice, familiarity with the course and a coach who had won the Diamond Sculls at Henley.

During the hot weather most of the married families, and many others, on recommendation of the medical authorities, were sent to Alexandria for change of air. The sea-bathing and the excellent arrangements made by the Welsh Regiment for the accommodation of these parties were much appreciated and they returned looking all the better for the change.

Company Concerts were held once a week until each Company in turn had entertained the Battalion, after which the Battalion Dramatic Club, assisted by Colour-Sergeant Pelling's excellent gymnastic troupe, gave a series of very pleasant entertainments.

During the month Brownlow, who had exchanged with Leyland, joined the Battalion.

On 17 October Company Training commenced, "A," "B," "D" and "E" Companies going into bivouac for three weeks in the desert alongside the Helouan railway and ended up by doing a week's training from barracks. On 14 November the remaining Companies went out and did likewise.

Towards the end of November Fortescue resigned his commission with a view to studying agriculture in Canada. We wish him every success. Banbury left shortly afterwards, having been seconded for service in West Africa. He could not resist the temptation of taking one more Polo Scurry on his pony "The Rip" a few hours before he sailed. Downes and Kennedy are still mapping The Delta. Ritson and Brownlow,

with 30 rank and file, are being initiated into the mysteries of the Camel Corps, to the Permanent Staff of which Sergeant Barker now belongs.

Stuart, who went on leave in July, has taken up an appointment in New Zealand. We miss him very much.

We now, thanks to Moore-Gwynn, Howard, Sloggett and Sergeant Palmer, hold The Garrison Cricket Cup, last played for, and won by, the 2nd Battalion in 1904.

It will interest the 2nd Battalion to know that their pet ibex, presented by them to The Zoological Gardens at Ghizeh in 1905, and whose portrait appeared in the CHRONICLE of 1907, is still going strong. Also that the dinner given by the subalterns to their friends at Shepherd's Hotel in 1905, is even now spoken of by "The management" with bated breath!

Lastly, that their old friends here, such as Crawley, Bayley, Schreiber, Stack, Lewin, Clayton and many others send them greeting.

We were all delighted to learn of Colonel Vic Couper's appointment as Inspector of Gymnasia.

With best wishes for the New Year to all Riflemen.

Yours ever,

4 B.R.B.

THE BOLIVIAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

[The following letter to Colonel Hon. C. G. Fortescue, from Corporal Costin, late of the 1st Battalion who is employed on the Boundary Commission in Bolivia has been sent us by the 1st Battalion. — ED.]

ASTILLERO,

TAMBOPATA RIVER,

31 July, 1910.

SIR,

I write this letter hoping it will reach the postal authorities and eventually find its way to England. It is a pure gamble, as all letters from here are entrusted to Peruvian carriers, or muleteers, who are very apt to forget. I shall have to condense considerably what I have to write, as I am limited to 1 inch of pencil and 3 sheets of paper.

From the time we left Liverpool, we had a very pleasant voyage to Antofagasta, where we stayed ten days. After two days railway journey over the Andes, during which we reached an altitude of 14,000 feet, we arrived at La Paz. We did not stagnate there very long, for five days later Sergeant Leigh, an ex-artilleryman named Todd and myself started in charge of 28 mules for Terapata, Peru. Our route was round the South of Lake Titicaca. The first night we got lost in the mountains, but eventually put up at an Indian's house. Of course, all the Indians up to Astillero are civilized, descendants of the old Incas. We stayed at

Laja, Tihuanaco, Desaguerdero, Pomatu, Juli, Acora, Puno, Juliaca and Pucaro on the way, and arrived at Terapata on 13 June. I can tell you we "roughed it," sleeping in deserted huts, and old Indian sheds on the way, we were stopped at Desaguerdero and had to pay toll. At Juli the Peruvian authorities detained us for a time, but the Peruvian minister wired from La Paz, and after that we were treated like princes. At Tirapata we were joined by Major Fawcett, Captain Behrens, Dr. Simpson and two Bolivian Officers, namely Lieutenant Ricama and Captain Bosso, and Gibbs, an ex-Lieutenant of the Northampton, and later an ex-Private of the Spanish Army in Morocco. On Saturday, 18 June, the whole of us started for Astillero with all the baggage and 26 mules and arrived here on 1 July. On the way we crossed the Andes (Bordilleras) at 18,000 feet, and stayed one day at the San Domingo Gold Mine. We had many experiences, which we consider *now* of a very minor character. For instance the road for the greater part is cut in the face of the mountains, with a wall on one side and a sheer drop on the other, varying from 20 to 1,000 feet. One day my saddle slipped round the mule, and while tightening it up, the mule being restless, I worked my way to the edge without noticing it. I felt my foot slip over the side, but I managed to grab the reins and a stirrup and so got up again. It shook my nerves a bit as there was a drop of about 700 feet. Another day on the slope of a hill the road crossed an old watercourse; a terrific storm came on and washed down some boulders weighing several tons, which knocked away the road. Whilst rebuilding it Sergeant Leigh was washed about 80 yards down the slope, but managed to climb back unhurt. On the other hand we had plenty of sport, killing three vicuña and

dozens of ducks. The place we are now at is the furthestmost point of civilization. The forest on the other side of the river is unexplored beyond about 10 miles. The object of the expedition is to explore the River Heath, where live the Guayaros, who are reported to be very hostile. On 19 July we started with 8 mules to cut across country to the River Heath, and if possible, to make friends with them on our way to the mouth of that river, as they are very suspicious of expeditions going up stream. We travelled seven miles the first two days and then began our difficulties. After ten days we had only done 14 miles, so Major Fawcett decided to return here, and get to the mouth of the Heath by boat. From there we shall have to go to the source without any transport, not a very alluring outlook. Of course, we shall be able to go where it would be impossible to take mules, but on the other hand we have got to carry everything, including the instruments, and chance whether we get any food. A secondary matter of course, is being attacked by salvajoes. In any case we go up the Heath whether we come back or not. Both Leigh and myself keep in the best of health, notwithstanding our sleeping for a whole week in wet clothes in a malarial district. When we reach the source of the Heath, should it be near the Tambopata River, we shall cut across country and build a raft to bring us back here. It is anticipated that two months should complete the work, and we start three days from now. If the work is satisfactory we come out again next year with an International Commission to fix the boundaries. I anticipate *that* being a bit of a "beano," as these South Americans will not go without their comforts if possible. Our party consists of Major Fawcett, Gibbs, Leigh and myself, Todd, two Bolivian Officers, Dr.

Simpson, and possibly a Peruvian. Up to the present we have not had a bad time, far better than I expected.

Both Sergeant Leigh and myself send best wishes to yourself and the officers of the old Regiment and I take this opportunity of thanking you again for your many kindnesses in arranging our discharges, &c. ; so I'll say au revoir until we reach La Paz again, and have the pleasure of sending you, I hope, some interesting news of the interior.

With best wishes,

I remain,

Yours, &c.,

H. J. COSTIN, Corporal.

MEDALS AWARDED TO EDWARD COSTELLO.

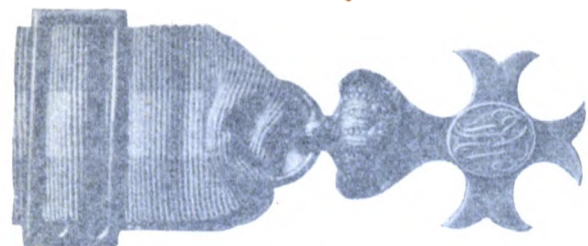
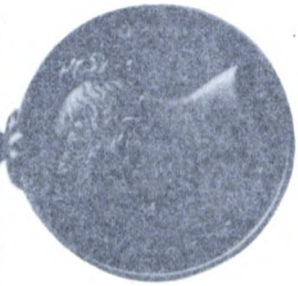
Formerly of the 95th Rifles and Rifle Brigade.

By COLONEL W. VERNER.

ALL who have served in the Rifle Brigade are well acquainted with the book "Adventures of a Soldier," written by Edward Costello, formerly a Sergeant in the 95th Rifles, published in 1852. Sir William Cope has written how, when engaged upon the History of the Regiment, it afforded him "much information and recorded many circumstances unnoticed or lightly touched upon by others."

In July, 1909, in response to the appeal which H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief approved of our sending to the press, asking those who happened to possess documents, medals, or other things connected with the early history of the Regiment, to communicate with me, I received, among scores of others, a letter from Mr. J. F. Costello at Dover. The writer stated he was a son of the author of the book in question and that he had some of his father's medals which he would be pleased to show me. I took an early opportunity of going to Dover and seeing Mr. Costello, and inspecting the medals awarded to his gallant old father.

During the Peninsular War Edward Costello was repeatedly wounded. Thus, at the Combat of the Coa, fought by Craufurd and the Light Division against



PENINSULAR WAR,
1808-1814

WATERLOO, 1815
(French bullet which struck him)

BRITISH LEGION, SPAIN,
1808-1809

MEDALS AWARDED TO EDWARD COSTELLO

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER I.

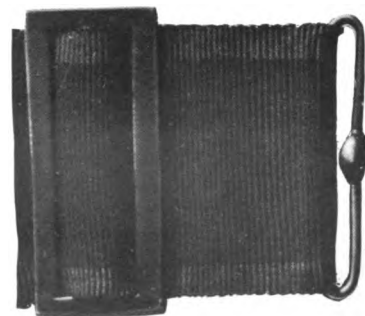
THE COSTELLO PAPERS.

NEW YORK, W. APR. 1891.

THE COSTELLO PAPERS, now in the Rife Brigade, consist of a book "Adventures of a Soldier," by Edward Costello, formerly a Sergeant in the 10th Mass. Co., 1872—Sir William Costello's "The Story of the War," and a paper upon the History of the 10th Mass. Co., 1872. Much information is given in the book, hitherto unnoticed or but slightly mentioned by others.

Following is a brief response to the appeal with which the Rife Brigade Chief approved of our sending to the public those who happened to possess them. I have, in other things connected with the collection of the Regiment, to communicate with me, I have, in other stores of others, a letter from Mr. James Costello, D. C. The writer stated he was a son of the author of the book in question and that he had some of his father's medals which he would be pleased to show you. I took an early opportunity of going to Dover and seeing Mr. Costello, and inspecting the medals awarded to his gallant old father.

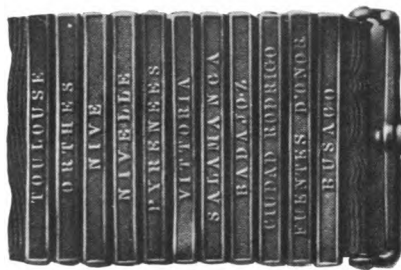
During the Peninsula War Edward Costello was repeatedly wounded. Thus, at the Combat of the Clouds, at Crauford and the Light Division against



FORLORN HOPE
CIUDAD RODRIGO AND BADAJOZ, 1812

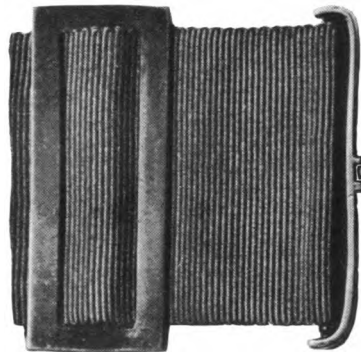


French bullet received at the Coa, 1810

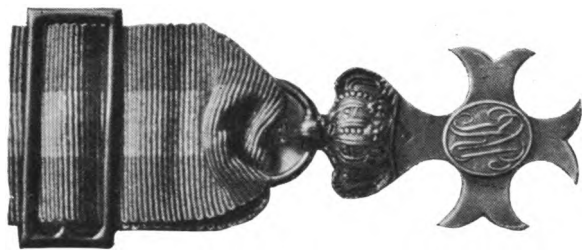


PENINSULAR WAR,
1810—1814

MEDALS AWARDED TO EDWARD COSTELLO



WATERLOO, 1815
(French bullet which struck him)



BRITISH LEGION, SPAIN,
1855—1856

overwhelming odds on 24 July 1810, he was struck by a musket ball under the right knee-cap and later on, whilst being carried out of action on the back of a comrade, a second bullet lodged in his left thigh. It was never extracted and he carried it for nigh sixty years, until his death in 1869.

At the storming of Badajoz he received two more bullet wounds and at Waterloo where he was yet again wounded, another bullet passed through his mess tin and lodged in his havresack !

For his services in the Peninsular War he was granted the medal with eleven clasps, ranging from Busaco, the first general action fought in September 1810, to Toulouse, the last in the war fought in April, 1814. He also was given the Waterloo Medal.

But the medal which is of absorbing interest, not only to those who serve and have served in the Regiment but to every British officer and soldier, is the special one given to the few survivors of the Forlorn Hope Men at the Storming of Ciudad Rodrigo in January 1812, and of Badajoz in April of the same year. Costello volunteered for both these desperate services.

Costello was one of those who, upon the Spanish Civil War of 1835 breaking out, went out as a commissioned officer with the Spanish Legion and saw much hard fighting of a peculiarly sanguinary nature between the "Carlists" and "Christinos." He was severely wounded before San Sebastian in May 1836. In addition to the medal given to the Spanish Legion, he was awarded the Order of Knight of San Ferdinand and Isabella II.

He subsequently was appointed one of the Yeoman Warders of the Tower of London, which post he held till his death at the age of 84 on 27 June 1869.

His son, at my request, most kindly had the medals and below them the two French bullets from the Coa and Waterloo, photographed. He also sent me a photograph of them to present to the 2nd Battalion. This we have reproduced in the CHRONICLE. At my request he had the two bullets weighed. That received at Badajoz was much reduced in size and had lost its spherical shape, probably owing to chemical action when buried in the flesh. It weighed $358\frac{1}{2}$ grains, whereas the one which lodged in his havresack weighed $398\frac{1}{2}$ grains. The French musket at this period was about, what in sporting parlance would be called, a 17-bore, and the bullet weighed about 400 grs.

In my interview with the son (now aged 80), and in letters received from him, I gathered the following from among the sayings of this truly gallant old soldier.

“He was always proud of his old Regiment, and often proclaimed that there was no better *fighting* Regiment in the British Army; always in the front of the engagement, whether advancing or retiring, and he would bitterly proclaim against any action fought and the Rifles not there, which he said were few.”

Sad to relate, the Spanish Order of Knighthood is not among the medals now owned by his son. The story of its loss is not a pleasant one. It was lent to a person of high position and was never returned. The individual is dead and application to a surviving sister has been unsuccessful as it cannot now be traced.

Since there is always a possibility that the lost Order may have ultimately found its way to some Medal Collection, I give the story of its loss on the chance that some reader of the CHRONICLE may some day come across it.

THE 2ND BATTALION COLLECTION OF MEDALS.

THE 2nd Battalion Medal Collection at present kept at the Rifle Depôt has recently received a valuable addition in the shape of the Victoria Cross and Medals for the Crimea and Indian Mutiny, formerly belonging to Rifleman Roderick Macgregor, of the 2nd Battalion.

The group was bought at the sale of the Collection of the late Colonel Littledale, the sum required being subscribed for by the 2nd Battalion and by officers who had formerly served in that Battalion.

The occasion when Macgregor won the V.C. is described in Sir W. Cope's History on page 333. Briefly, a Bandsman named Wright was killed by the Russian sharpshooters, whilst fetching water from a well in front of the British advanced trench near the Quarries, Sebastopol. Several of our Riflemen, furious at the loss of their comrade, thereupon rushed out and drove the Russian riflemen from the pits they occupied. The first three to reach the pits were Riflemen Bradshaw, Humpston and Macgregor who slew several Russians. All three Riflemen were granted the Victoria Cross for their gallantry in this affair; Bradshaw, in addition, receiving the French Military Medal. Bradshaw's Victoria Cross and French Military Medal have been in the Collection since its first formation and it is interesting now to be able to place alongside of them his comrade's Victoria Cross and fine group.

It has been suggested that an attempt should be made to acquire the Victoria Cross given to the third of these gallant Riflemen, R. Humpston. The desirability of such a proceeding is of course unquestionable. But as the individual who has been charged, since the earliest days of the formation of 2nd Battalion Collection with the task of looking after it and, when possible, acquiring any new medals which may be required, I would point out that before re-duplicating such expensive luxuries as Victoria Crosses, it is of vastly greater importance to make the Collection as complete as possible.

There are still several rare medals awarded to our Riflemen which ought most assuredly to find their place in the Collection. Among them may be mentioned :

1. The Nelson Badge for Copenhagen.
2. The Forlorn Hope Medal for Ciudad Rodrigo and for Badajoz.
3. The Forlorn Hope Medal for the Storming of San Sebastian.

I have seen examples of all these, but alas ! either funds were not forthcoming at the time to acquire them or they were not for sale. In Peninsular Medals alone, we are sadly lacking in really fine examples. At present we have none with more than 9 Clasps, whereas many were issued with 10, 11 and 12 Clasps, three with 13 and one with no less than 14.* When I took over the Collection in 1893 from Colonel Slade, there was an 11-bar Peninsular Medal, which I subsequently ascertained to be a forged one and it was returned to the vendor. Only a few months ago, after 18 years' search, I found a genuine 11-bar Medal to replace it but un-

* This Medal belonged to Rifleman Peter Marsh, 95th Rifles and is described in the CHRONICLE for 1891, p. 103.

fortunately failed to secure it after I had sent a cheque for the sum demanded, owing to the owners finding a higher bidder locally. It has repeatedly happened that I have been offered fine Peninsular Medals but have been forestalled by other purchasers, before I could arrange for their purchase. An example of this is given in the CHRONICLE for 1898, p. 212. In addition to Peninsular Medals there are rare "Regimental" Medals of the type of Riflemen John Riddles' (see CHRONICLE 1898, p. 210), which, from time to time, have come to my knowledge. Doubtless there are also others which I have not had the good fortune to hear of.

I take this opportunity to dispel a popular error that the 2nd Battalion Collection of Medals contains unnecessary duplicates of the same Medals. Such is not the case. So far as I am aware, there is not a single instance of needless re-duplication in the whole Collection.

In order to obtain examples of the 17 Clasps granted to the Regiment for services during the Peninsular War (see CHRONICLE 1892, p. 155), it was plainly necessary to buy several Medals, since no man could have been present at all of the battles. Again, at Waterloo, the Regiment had the unique honour of having all three Battalions represented, and the least we could do was to secure a Medal won by a representative of each Battalion present. This I have done. Similarly, in the Crimea, we had two Battalions engaged and in acquiring certain special decorations given for that Campaign (such for example, as in the most recent case of Macgregor's Victoria Cross), it became necessary to include duplicates of the ordinary war Medals.

Another point which has been from time to time lost sight of and which it is important to remember is

that the 2nd Battalion Collection is limited *exclusively* to medals and decorations won by Non-commissioned Officers and Private Riflemen. No officers' medals are to be found in it, nor is it intended that any ever should be. It is obvious that were the Collection to be held to include medals awarded to officers (often when on special service or staff employ) it would entirely destroy its present representative character of campaigns in which the Regiment has taken part.

What is wanted is some organized fund to draw upon for the purchase of any important Regimental trophy, Medals, or others. As it is, I have repeatedly been obliged to purchase Medals for the Collection myself. Needless to say, in every case, the officers Past and Present, have responded most gallantly, and have relieved me from all liability. But there can be no doubt that the Regiment would secure more trophies and these at a vastly less cost than at present were there some means of purchasing such things before they were offered for public sale.

In conclusion, I would ask all who are interested in the completion of this most glorious record of the War Services of our N.C.O.'S. and men, to be on the look out for some of the Medals indicated and should they chance to come across any of them or others of interest, to let me know *without delay*, for my experiences are that to be successful at Medal Collecting prompt action is required.

W. V.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF THE "RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE."

A RETROSPECT.

WITH the issue of the present number for the year 1910, the RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE "comes of age," the first number having been brought out in 1890.

At that time, the Editor was a Captain in the Regiment and was serving as D.A.A.G. on the Staff of the South-Eastern District. The first definite suggestions and proposals for the institution of the CHRONICLE came to him from Colonel L. V. Swaine (now Major-General Sir L. V. Swaine, K.C.B.), at the time in command of the 2nd Battalion at Dover. The scheme had the energetic support of the late Colonel C. G. Slade, formerly commanding the 2nd Battalion, then Commandant of the School of Musketry, Hythe, and of several other keen Riflemen. A small Committee was formed in due course and at a meeting which took place in London, it was decided to start a Regimental Annual and in furtherance of that object to raise a small fund by means of an annual subscription of five shillings from Past and Present Riflemen.

At first, the response to the appeal was not very great, the idea of an Annual was new to most people and even when the matter was finally arranged, considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the various Battalions to fall into line and send in the information required. Hence arose repeated delays.

The Committee gave the Editor an absolutely free

hand to decide upon all matters in connection with its issue, not only as regards size, type, and general arrangement but also with reference to its internal construction. The result was the production of a volume with Regimental Calendar, Address Lists, Records, Sports, Letters to the Editor, and all else much as at present. That the foundations thus laid were fairly sound may be gathered from the fact that they have stood the practical test of twenty-one years. Further, the RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE has been adopted as a model by various other Regiments who have issued similar volumes. Very shortly after the issue of our first number, the Editor had applications from other Corps asking him for the details upon which our CHRONICLE was run. The first of these enquiries came from our old comrades of the Light Division the 43rd and 52nd Light Infantry, followed soon after by a similar request from the XXth Lancashire Fusiliers. The Editor takes what he trusts will be considered a pardonable pride in the fact that in these Regimental Chronicles of other Corps, commencing with that of the 43rd and 52nd (now styled the "Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry Chronicle"), first issued in 1893, down to that of our brother Riflemen of the 60th (King's Royal Rifle Corps Chronicle), first issued in 1902; the RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE has been taken as a model by one and all alike, even to such details as the size, type and general arrangement of contents.

At first, the duties of the Editor were no sinecure, nor were they free from some anxiety. Next to the difficulty of obtaining adequate information by the dates specified, was the lack of sufficient funds, for it soon became apparent that the modest sum of 5s. demanded as an annual subscription would not meet the ex-

penses of producing a book of a nature to satisfy subscribers, and at the same time to place it within the reach of the Non-commissioned officers and Riflemen of the Regiment. More than once the fate of the CHRONICLE hung in the balance, but owing to timely support from Colonel A. Montgomery, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. W. Coke, Major A. Hood, and the late Captain F. Lawrence and Major T. Ramsay, the financial difficulties were overcome. It was after this that the Editor ventured on the audacious scheme of doubling the subscription, a proposal which the Committee most wisely approved, and which came into effect in 1894.

The Editor's duties at this period were somewhat arduous. Nor were they without their humorous side. Thus, in response to his appeal, an officer in one Battalion replied, "I have already declined to accede to your request, and I see no reason for altering my decision!" The officer in question, retired to Scotland and has not since been heard of. Another, a Past Rifleman, wrote, "Once you touch the subscription of 5s. the thing is dead." When the whole question was settled, only two subscriptions were lost as against 300 which were doubled. The advantages of the new arrangement were positively startling. Hitherto we had only printed 500 copies. The next year (1894) we printed 600 and they sold out at once. Emboldened by our success, in 1895 the edition was increased to 1,000 copies and this has been the minimum number we have since printed annually.

During the twenty-one years, altogether over 18,500 copies have been printed, containing some 5,000 pages of printed matter, and over 420 plates, maps and other illustrations.

The whole secret of our success lay in the fact that

by inducing our subscribers to pay 10s. annually, we were able to issue copies to N.C.O.'s and Riflemen at greatly reduced prices, and thus put the CHRONICLE within reach of all ranks.

With regard to the sales effected; of the 8,100 copies comprised in the issues of the first decade (1890-1899) only 275 copies now remain in stock and five years' issues are completely sold out. And of the 10,400 copies of the issues of the second decade (1900-1909) the stock in hand consists of 860 copies.

From the first, the CHRONICLE has been the means of placing upon record matters of Regimental interest which have from time to time come to notice. To cite a few examples: In the volume for 1890 we were able to reproduce facsimiles of the signatures of several of the officers at the time of the raising of the Regiment in 1800. Coote Manningham and William Stewart head this roll, which includes such well-known names as Hamlet Wade, the famous rifle-shot, Sidney Beckwith, J. Grant (who was killed at Copenhagen the following year), and Peter O'Hare, that desperate Rifleman who was slain at the head of the Forlorn Hope at the storming of Badajoz, and whose last recorded words were "A Lieutenant-Colonel or cold meat in a few hours"!

Numerous biographies and anecdotes of Riflemen who have done gallant service have from time to time been published and many minor notes of interest respecting arms, equipment and dress during the great wars of a century ago have appeared.

In 1897, we were able to reprint in full, Colonel Manningham's famous "Regulations for the Rifle Corps formed at Blatchington Barracks, August 25, 1800," which were originally printed in 1801. Copies of this

book are extremely rare and we not only reprinted it in the CHRONICLE but brought out a new edition of it in book form. It will ever be a source of justifiable pride in the military foresight of our founders that these Regulations for our Riflemen compiled 110 years ago, have been since widely adopted in many respects throughout the Army and especially during recent years.

Again in 1898, we reprinted for the benefit of the Regiment, Colonel Coote Manningham's famous "Military Lectures delivered to the Officers of the 95th (Rifle) Regiment at Shorn-Cliff Barracks, Kent during the Spring of 1803."

Original copies of this book are simply unobtainable and in order to make our reprint we had to employ a scribe to copy the volume in the British Museum. These Lectures were also subsequently published in book form by the CHRONICLE.

The volume for the year 1900 was a "double one," in commemoration of the Centenary of the Regiment. It contained a large amount of information sent from South Africa, also portraits of most of the officers who lost their lives during the War. This volume consisted of 409 pages, 64 illustrations and 4 maps. Copies of it can still be obtained for 5s.

In the volume for 1899 (the tenth) an index was given, showing the names of all who had written for the CHRONICLE during the preceding decade (1900-1909), also giving lists of the illustrations and of the various contributions that had appeared. In this index references were given to the pages and date of each volume whereby it is possible to find with but little trouble any particular article, picture or other matter which may be wanted.

A similar Index, only somewhat better arranged and more complete, was given in the volume for 1909 (the twentieth) referring to the volumes of the preceding decade (1900-1909).

Reviewing the comparative popularity of the various annual issues, it would seem that what appeals most to the purchasers of the CHRONICLE among the N.C.O.'s and men are the portraits and groups of Riflemen who have distinguished themselves in war or who have kept up the credit of the Regiment in peace time as expert rifle-shots, men-at-arms, or winners in athletic contests. The Editor has often been asked to give more illustrations. Now, the number of pictures given is entirely a question of expense, each plate costing the CHRONICLE between £3 and £4. Hence it is that the more copies sold annually, the larger the number of illustrations which can be given. It would be greatly to the advantage of the purchasers of the CHRONICLE if those charged with obtaining orders from the N.C.O.'s and men would send in an approximate estimate of the numbers of copies they require early in the year. By this means the Editor would be able to form some idea, not only of the number to be printed but of the number of plates which the state of the funds would permit him to produce.

In 1891, in addition to preparing the CHRONICLE, the Editor compiled a large illustrated Sheet Calendar containing entries connected with the history and deeds of the Regiment from its first formation. This is now issued annually, free to every subscriber and a free issue is also made to every Barrack Room, Regimental Institution &c., in the four Battalions all the world over and to the Depôt at Winchester. By this means every Rifleman can acquaint himself with the services of the

Regiment. The general issue of these Sheet Calendars, is on paper, but copies are also supplied mounted on calico and rollers and varnished at an extra cost of 1s. These are found most useful when it is required to take them down for white-washing the walls or for packing up when on the move. About 20,000 Sheet Calendars have been printed and issued; a considerable number are bought annually by the men to send to their friends and relations.

Such, in brief, is the report which the Editor has to make on the "coming of age" of the CHRONICLE.

Twenty-one years is a long space in the life of an individual and no inconsiderable one in that of a Regiment, and looking back to the days when our CHRONICLE was first started, a hundred memories arise and reminiscences of those who have gone before crowd upon us. In 1890, the conquest of Burmah was just over and we had to record the deaths of several of our comrades in that unhealthy region. Since then the Regiment or portions of it have taken part in expeditions on the North-West Frontier of India, in Mashonaland, Ashanti, the Sudan, and lastly in South Africa, and many of those who wore the green jacket have laid down their lives for their Sovereign and country.

The changes in the Regiment are naturally very great. Of the 124 officers whose names figure in our volume for 1890, only seven are still serving in the regiment. Some officers who were subalterns in that year have risen to be Colonels. Of the 3,082 Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned officers and Private Riflemen who figured in the Regimental State of 1 January, 1890, we believe that only seven (four of whom are

now Quartermasters) are still serving in the Regiment. Our roll of officers who had served in the Crimea which in 1890 stood at over fifty has now alas! shrunk to less than a score; whilst of the forty officers who had served in the Indian Mutiny only twenty-four now remain with us.

Of the great changes that have taken place since 1890, none caused such widespread sorrow as the death of our beloved Sovereign, Queen Victoria in 1902. From the earliest days of her reign she had ever taken an interest in all connected with the Regiment and upon the CHRONICLE being started, she ordered a copy of her favourite portrait of the Prince Consort in Rifle Brigade uniform at Windsor, to be sent to us for reproduction in our first volume. Prince Albert was our Colonel-in-Chief from 1852, when the great Duke of Wellington died, until his own death in 1861, and his portrait formed the frontispiece of our volume for 1890.

Only last year we had to mourn the sudden and untimely loss of our King, Edward VII., who was our Colonel-in-Chief from 1868 to 1880 and who always took the greatest pride and interest in the Regiment and its doings and continued after he left us, to attend our Annual Regimental Dinners as a "Past" Rifleman.

Although H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge never belonged to the Regiment, he wore the green jacket as the Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th Rifles for very many years. During the long period that he was Commander-in-Chief of the Army, from 1856 to 1895, he was ever one of our best and kindest friends and all Riflemen will ever hold his memory in the highest esteem. His regard for the Regiment dated from his earliest years

and in his immense military correspondence which he placed in the hands of the Editor when he charged him with the honourable task of writing his *Military Life*, repeated references occur to "The Rifles" as he had learned to call the Rifle Brigade in his early days and so continued to style them throughout the Crimean Campaign and for forty years afterwards.

Foremost among those who have served in the Rifle Brigade whose names will for all time be connected with it stands that of Sir William Cope, the author of the "*History of the Rifle Brigade*" published in 1877. He joined the army in 1830, over eighty years ago, and was appointed to the Regiment in 1834, and hence was the associate and comrade of many Riflemen who had served in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo. The value of the link he thus afforded with the past can best be realized by those who, like the Editor, have striven to fill up gaps in our history or to record in fuller detail the gallant deeds of our Regimental forebears. Sir William knew such men as Sir Andrew Barnard, Sir John Kincaid, Sir Harry Smith, Colonel Thomas Smith and George Simmons, as well as many others famous in our history.

Among Riflemen of the higher ranks we have lost, most of whom attained to the post of Colonels-Commandant of Battalions, are Sir Leicester Smyth, Sir Arthur Lawrence, Sir Alexander Macdonell, Sir Augustus Fyers, Sir Edward Newdegate, Sir Julius Glyn, Sir John Ross of Ross's famous Camel Corps who raised the 3rd Battalion in 1857, and General Elrington who raised the 4th Battalion in 1859, Lord A. G. Russell, Sir Henry Newdigate, Sir Godfrey Clerk, General Sotheby and Sir E. Blackett.

Our roll of Riflemen who wore the Victoria Cross has been reduced by the deaths of Major Knox, Sir W. J. M. Cunynghame and Sir Henry Wilmot.

Among those who did not become General officers but who were well-known Riflemen must be mentioned Sir A. Paston-Cooper, Colonels Lionel Stopford Sackville, Hon. Montagu Curzon, Walter Lascelles, C. G. Slade, Lord Edward Clinton, Sir W. Colville and Alfred Egerton and Major Francis Balfour.

In 1891 died Lieut.-Colonel W. Hewett, the last surviving Officer of the British Army who had fought at Waterloo, seventy-six years previously. He was with the 14th Regiment in the great battle and joined the Rifle Brigade afterwards, serving in it until his retirement.

Many of the foregoing departed from among us in the fulness of time and although we miss them none the less, their tasks were done and well done. But we have also lost many brother Riflemen from among the junior ranks of rare qualities and great promise, whose careers were prematurely cut short.

Foremost among these stands the name of Captain Fred. Lawrence, a fine soldier, who was slain in a skirmish in East Africa in 1896 and whose devotion to the Regiment and amazing generosity in bequeathing the reversion of his considerable fortune for the purpose of promoting the welfare of our Riflemen is probably unprecedented in our own or any other army.

Others who sacrificed their lives in the service of their country were Captain Leonard Arthur who did such admirable Consular work on the deadly West Coast of Africa, Captain G. B. Gosling and Boyd Alexander, the famous explorer.

Three officers, Boyd W. J. Alexander, Captain Hon.

Charles Winn and Major Hubert Vernon were killed playing polo.

It is impossible to recapitulate the long roll, no less than eighteen, of our Officers and of the Non-commissioned officers and Private Riflemen who laid down their lives in the South African War, their memories are fresh with us still.

Doubtless other names beyond those we have mentioned will rise to the minds of some who read this; we have simply enumerated those which, for one reason or another, have been more conspicuously connected with the history of the Regiment during the last twenty-one years.

But whether we mention them here or not, we can all recall the names of lost comrades who have in their various grades striven to uphold the honour and glory of the Rifle Brigade, and to live and to cause others to live up to its high traditions in War and in Peace. Among these grades we include all ranks—Officers, Warrant officers, Non-commissioned officers, and Private Riflemen.

Upon the occasion of the Centenary of the Regiment, a stained glass window was placed in Winchester Cathedral in memory of those of the Regiment who had fallen in the fighting from Ferrol, in 1800, to Bergendal, in 1900. Below this window a brass tablet records the principal actions, sieges, &c., in which the Regiment had been engaged during the preceding century.

Brass memorial tablets to those who lost their lives in Burmah in 1887-89, on the Indian Frontier in 1897, in the Sudan and Crete in 1898, and in South Africa since, have also been placed in the panels below the Memorial Window.

On Cathcart's Hill in the far distant Crimea, a

marble monument bearing the Rifle Brigade Badge and Cross has been placed in memory of those of the 1st and 2nd Battalions, no less than 17 officers, 41 sergeants, and 890 rank and file, who laid down their lives in that truly arduous war.

The Rifleman's Aid Association, founded in 1881, has continued to carry out its useful functions and extend its operations. Cottage Homes for old and deserving Riflemen have been built at Winchester, and are much appreciated by those fortunate enough to occupy them.

Lastly, considerable additions have been made to the various trophies and relics of the Regiment. Among these may be mentioned Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith's sword, bugle-horns and the like of pre-Peninsular War days, acquired by the 1st Battalion, and the collection of Medals won by N.C.O.'s and Riflemen of the Regiment formed by the 2nd Battalion. This has been pronounced by experts as probably the finest Regimental collection of Medals in existence.

In the furtherance of all the preceding schemes we venture to think that the CHRONICLE has proved a useful medium for calling attention to our various wants and in obtaining support for the same.

Should our CHRONICLE have assisted in the smallest way in encouraging that *esprit de corps* which has ever been the glory of our Regiment, then indeed will the labours of those who have striven for twenty-one long years to make it a success be most amply rewarded.

Sports and Pastimes.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

RIFLE BRIGADE POINT-TO-POINT RACES, 1910.

THE Point-to-Point Races were held in combination with the 60th Rifles on 6 April. By kind permission of Mr. Montagu Knight and of Mr. Henry Dutton (late R.B.), we were again allowed to ride over their property at Faringdon, near Alton. Our thanks are also due to the tenant farmers over whose land the course lay. There were five races, and there would have been six, had not the 60th kindly arranged to run their heavy and light weights together in order to shorten the card. There were plenty of starters in each event, and capital races resulted, but unfortunately the weather was abominable. Everyone was pleased to see two old Riflemen, Colonel H. Cholmondeley and Colonel Jack Mansel, first and third in the Jorrocks' Cup.

The old Riflemen presented a most handsome Challenge Cup to the Regiment for the Heavy Weight Race, and we are most grateful to them, and particularly to Mr. Maxwell-Scott, who originated the idea of giving it.

THE R.B. LIGHT WEIGHT CHALLENGE CUP.

Catch weight, 12 stone and over. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Mr. R. Mostyn-Owen's ch g "Decoy"	1
Mr. E. R. Meade-Waldo's b m "Helen"	2
Mr. G. Phipps-Hornby's b g "How's That"	3

Won by two lengths, three lengths between second and third. Eight started.

THE R.B. HEAVY WEIGHT CHALLENGE CUP.

Catch weight, 14 stone and over. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Mr. R. H. Leyland's ch g "Stockings"	1
Captain E. N. Forester's ch g "Braces"	2
Mr. M. Alexander's ch g "Denley"	3

A good race won by half a length, three lengths between second and third. Eleven started.

THE JORROCKS' CUP.

Catch weight, 12 st. 7 lb. and over. About 3½ miles.

Colonel H. Cholmondeley's br g "Tertius"	1
Mr. G. Phipps-Hornby's b g "Cornet"	2
Colonel J. D. Mansel's ch g "Old Fireproof"	3

Won easily, two lengths between second and third. Ten started.

Mr. A. P. Evans' "Benedict" won the 60th Heavy Weight Race; Mr. Colin Eyre's "Border Beau" their Light Weight Race, and Major S. F. Mott's "Proposition" their Past and Present Race.

The Open Race, for a cup presented by both Regiments, was won by Colonel G. Forestier-Walker (R.A.) on "Ned II."

1ST BATTALION.

CRICKET.

Only one Match was played, viz.:—

Royal Irish Constabulary

R. I. C. won.

FOOTBALL.

RECORD.

ARMY CUP COMPETITION.

1st Round.—Beat 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment by 6 goals to 2.

2nd Round.—Lost to the 1st Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment by 2 goals to 6.

IRISH ARMY CUP COMPETITION.

1st Round.—Lost to the 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment by 0 goals to 1.

IRISH INTERMEDIATE CUP COMPETITION.

1st Round.—Beat Ulster Rangers by 4 goals to 1.

2nd Round.—Lost to Cliftonville Olympic by 2 goals to 6 after a drawn game 1—1.

STEEL AND SONS' CUP COMPETITION.

1st Round.—Beat Black Diamonds F.C. by 3 goals to 2.

2nd Round.—Lost to Glentoran 0—4.

FRIENDLY MATCHES.

Played 7; won 4; drawn 0; lost 3; goals for 37; against 18.

RECAPITULATION OF ALL MATCHES PLAYED.

1909-10.

Played 14; won 7; drawn 0; lost 7; goals for 52; against 34.

INTER-COMPANY COMPETITION.

1st Round.—“A” Company beat Band. Remaining Companies byes.

2nd Round.—“D” beat “A,” “I” beat “E,” “F” beat “G,” “B” beat “C.”

Semi-finals.—“D” beat “I,” “B” beat “F.”

Finals.—“D” beat “B.”

HOCKEY.

Result of Inter-Company Competition for Cup :—

Company	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	GOALS		Points
					For	Against	
“A”	8	7	—	1	30	6	15
“C”	8	6	1	1	19	4	13
Band	8	6	1	1	28	11	13
“E”	8	3	3	2	16	17	8
“G”	8	2	2	4	11	15	8
“B”	8	2	3	1	8	19	5
“F”	8	1	6	1	10	28	3
“I”	8	—	5	3	6	18	3

Won by “A” Company.

		Result
Battalion v. Royal Hibernians	.. ..	Won 3—2
Battalion v. Royal Hibernians	.. ..	Lost 3—6
Battalion v. Olney	.. ..	Lost 1—6
Battalion v. Richmond A.	.. ..	Drawn 5—5
Battalion v. Railway	.. ..	Drawn 1—1
Battalion v. Phoenix	.. ..	Drawn 2—2
Battalion v. Monkstown	.. ..	Won 3—1
Battalion v. Dublin University	.. ..	Lost 1—6
Battalion v. Mr. Cochrane's XI.	.. ..	Won 4—3
Battalion v. South Irish Horse	.. ..	Won 3—1
Battalion v. Olney	.. ..	Lost 1—5
Battalion v. Richmond	.. ..	Lost 0—4

In connection with the Brigade Competition for hockey, the Battalion proved winners, and the following team received silver medals for the same: Captain Pitt-Taylor, Captain Forester, 2nd Lieutenant Sutton-Nelthorpe, Colour-Sergeant Taylor, Acting-Corporal Leach, Riflemen Cording, Limington and Pinchin, Corporal Lynch, Riflemen Edmeads and Lambourne.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

The Race for the Battalion Championship and Trophy was held on 4 March, 1910, and resulted as follows :—

Winners, “D” Company	.. ..	160 points.
2nd, “F” Company	.. ..	185 ..
3rd, “G” Company	.. ..	236 ..
4th, “I” Company	.. ..	247 ..
5th, “C” Company	.. ..	253 ..
6th, “B” Company	.. ..	311 ..
7th, “E” Company	.. ..	380 ..
8th, “A” Company	.. ..	497 ..

Teams comprised twelve starters, but only the first eight home in each team counted towards the result.

Individual placings were as follows :—

Results	COMPANIES—									First eight competitors to complete the course
	"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"F"	"G"	"H"	"I"	
1 ..	15..	4..	12..	2..	5..	3..	1..	9		Corporal Sparkes, "G" Company.
2 ..	43..	7..	14..	10..	38..	6..	17..	25		Sergeant Williams, "D" Company.
3 ..	59..	8..	18..	13..	41..	11..	20..	26		Rifleman Jackson, "F" Company.
4 ..	70..	44..	19..	21..	55..	16..	22..	28		Bugler Glenister, "B" Company.
5 ..	76..	47..	23..	24..	58..	27..	33..	34		Acting-Corporal Clements, "E" Company.
6 ..	77..	56..	50..	29..	60..	35..	40..	37		Rifleman Elliott, "F" Company.
7 ..	78..	64..	51..	30..	61..	39..	49..	42		Rifleman Denton, "B" Company.
8 ..	79..	81..	66..	31..	62..	48..	54..	46		Corporal Godden, "B" Company.
	497	311	253	160	380	185	236	247		

Winning Team, "D" Company.

Runners.	Position obtained.
Sergeant Williams	2
Rifleman Sims	10
Rifleman Joyes	13
Rifleman Cotton	21
Acting-Corporal Bianchi	24
Rifleman Metson	29
Rifleman Nightingale	30
Rifleman Winter	31
	160

13TH INFANTRY BRIGADE COMPETITIONS.

In the Inter-Regimental, fifty a side, Cross-Country Race, the Battalion finished first. The following were awarded silver medals for finishing in the first twenty: Sergeant Williams, Rifleman Jackson, Bugler Glenister, Corporal Sparkes, Corporal Clements, Rifleman Metson, Rifleman Evans, Rifleman Denton.

In the race for All Ireland Cross-Country Championship, held in March, the Battalion finished 6th.

In the Brigade Competition, held under the following sub-heads: *Shooting, Gymnastics, Cross-Country Running*, "D" Company showed a most excellent record—first in the Shooting, and first in the Gymnastics, and second in the Cross-Country Running. But with extraordinary bad luck, their aggregate proved only good enough to give them second place, owing to the overwhelming points scored by a team of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers in the cross-country run, which gave them first place over "D" Company.

2ND BATTALION.

POLO, 1909-1910.

Our 1909-1910 polo season was not nearly so ambitious as the last two or three, and we played in two tournaments only. The main reason for this was our move from up-country to Calcutta, which, though an excellent place for station polo, is too far out of the beat of most tournaments to make it worth while entering a team and in addition to this we had sold a good number of our best ponies after the Inter-Regimental in March, 1909 and they had not been adequately replaced. Our first effort was in the Championship which is played annually at Calcutta during Christmas week. Although the Battalion only arrived a few days before the Tournament began, the Team had got away earlier, and was made up as follows: Harrison (1), Railston (2), Scott (3), Tod (back). Basset had gone home after his post on Lord Kitchener's Staff came to an end, so Scott took his place. By good fortune in the draw, we did not have to play before the semi-final, in which our opponents were Kishengarh, a Native team of considerable reputation. No one thought we had any chance to speak of, but we had a great game. Kishengarh got two goals at once but we drew level at half time and at the end of the eighth chukker were three goals all. However, fortune did not favour us when playing extra time, as Kishengarh scored the winning goal after a few minutes. It was a fine game and we did far better than we expected, considering the shortage of good ponies and the new composition of our team. Kishengarh were just beaten in the final by the Calcutta Team, a powerful scratch side playing under the misnomer of Calcutta, as only one player was a Calcutta man.

Our next tournament was the "Ezra Cup," a more or less local affair and not nearly such good class as the Championship. In this we may fairly claim to have distinguished ourselves, as we entered two teams which eventually fought out the final, "B" team winning a fast and even game by 4 goals to 2. "B" team, which consisted of Wingfield (1), Harrison (2), Scott (3), Wood (back), beat the Viceroy's Staff "A" and "B" teams in the preliminary rounds. The latter was an exceptionally good performance, as the Staff were 4 goals to 2 at the beginning of the last chukker, but we scored 3 goals, and won 5 goals to 4. A team, consisting of Drummond (1), Railston (2), Riley (3), Tod, (back), previous to reaching the final, beat Calcutta "A" and "B" teams without very much difficulty.

So ended a short but not unsuccessful season, which we hope to improve on next year. We have a good lot of ponies and the same team available. How well we shall do it is impossible to say. The polo grounds in Calcutta are about the best in India and the turf is far more like that of England than in any other part of India. This is most conducive to good practice, but then, if you go

up-country to the hard grounds, casualties among the ponies are more likely to occur, but that is only one of the many risks that polo ponies are liable to out here.

[We hear of an excellent game played on 28 December by this Battalion against the 10th Hussars for the Indian Polo Association Championship; in the semi-final the Battalion was beaten by 5 goals to 3, having had the best of the game and leading for six chukkers, but better ponies told at the end. Tod played extraordinarily well.—Ed.]

FOOTBALL.

Our hockey season being over, we started football, entering two teams in the Calcutta Football League, one in 1st and one in 2nd Division. The season commenced on 1 May and lasted until 6 July, the League tables showing the results.

We started the season with very high hopes of securing top position in both Divisions, but managed to fulfil them with respect to the 2nd only, the eleven players representing the Battalion being practically invincible to the teams opposed to them and it was not until the last match that St. Xavier's managed to beat them to the tune of 2 goals to 1. Rifleman Hawes, the goalkeeper, was always safe between the posts and performed some marvellous feats of goal-keeping with remarkable ease. Acting Corporal Josey and Bandsmen Kenrick at back were very sure, and the half backs, Riflemen Hart, Pitt and Lane were a good trio. In the forward line Bugler Matthews was a most prolific scorer, finding the net no fewer than 15 times out of the 30 goals got during the season. In fact, the forwards, Riflemen Ming, Winchurch, Farendon, Matthews and Sawyer were a good lot all round and this team would have made the 1st team extend themselves.

The 1st team started off with big expectations and undoubtedly had the forward line been on a par with their half-back and back division, would have realized them. But unfortunately it seemed the most usual thing after our half-backs had defeated their opponents and passed up to the forward line, for a series of bumbles to occur, ending in either a wild shot over goal or a punt-back into mid-field. This cost us several games. The Civilians' teams proved themselves clean and hard players, many of them felt the effect of Rifleman Madden's clearances, but all was taken in good part. The spectators at each match were numerous, the Britishers heartily supporting their teams, and the Natives simply revelled in the games. Thousands would turn up, and in order to better see the game, numbers would stand on flimsy wooden stands, a not uncommon sight being a sudden disappearance of a batch of natives, caused by the collapse of their stand. Sometimes, however, this was avoided by one of the Coolies becoming a

leg of a stand for the time being and holding up one corner of the stand on his shoulder to avert a catastrophe.

Of the players, Corporal Palmer in goal was a trifle nervous but did very well, saving some nasty shots at times. Rifleman Madden at back was very sure, his companion Rifleman Clarke, although playing most brilliantly at times, occasionally showed very uncertain form. Acting Corporal Cousens at centre-half was a host in himself, and with Riflemen Benson and Old did some splendid work. During the latter part of the season Rifleman Old (Ginger), although knocked about somewhat, showed rattling form.

Of the forwards, Rifleman Moncur at outside right did some good work, Rifleman Ponsford at outside-left being so closely watched that his opportunities were too few, but he showed some fine foot-work when he got the chance. Rifleman Bashford, who sustained an injury in the first game of the season, came back in the line later in the season, and played with plenty of go. Our missing link, however, was a centre-forward, and as these are born and not made, we are waiting for ours to come along. Acting-Corporal Cousens was tried for the last match or two in that position, but after showing great promise and scoring 3 goals in one game, he seemed to forget his position and generally reverted to half-back.

Of the teams, it was a very hard matter to say who would win each match, with the exception of the two at the bottom. Most of the games were even and hardly contested, the game in which Dalhousie beat us, gave them the League, and their revenge on our team for a defeat earlier in the season. The Band and Buglers turned out for the event and played marches round the ground.

After the League came Charity Matches, Civil and Military. Acting-Corporal Cousens, Rifleman Madden, Moncur, Ponsford, Bashford and Clarke assisting the Military, which they won by 2 goals to 0. Also one, England and Scotland, in which Acting-Corporal Cousens, Corporal Palmer and Rifleman Clarke represented us for England, and helped to win by 2 goals to *nil*. In each of these matches silver medals were presented to the winners.

Outside football having ceased, our Inter-Company Competitions were commenced and after very ordinary football, left "C" Company winners of both 1st and 2nd Divisions, playing "A" Company off in each. Perhaps the fact of our ground being lumpy, deteriorated from the class of play, but certainly although plenty of excitement was raised (chiefly with the aid of empty oil tins and stones), the play was never of a very high order.

Outside, Companies were also entered in various cup competitions, which in Calcutta are innumerable, "B" Company at one time having three teams out, but our only spoils were the Gladstone Cup, won by "G" Company beating the 70th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery by 1 goal to *nil* in the final and the "Magnate Cup," won by "F" Company.

Certainly football in Calcutta is a craze with the natives and they are undoubtedly improving immensely and will soon be tough

nuts to crack. One sees nothing but footballs on the Maidan during the season, with hordes of running natives. Some of the teams play in boots and others without, but it seems a matter of indifference to the players whether they have them or not. The Mohan Bagan Team are about the best of them as may be judged when our 1st Team only managed to beat them 1 goal to *nil* in the Shield Competition, but perhaps the wet ground favoured them more than us.

1st League. (Appended in the Final League Table.)

Team	Matches played	Won	Lost	Drawn	GOALS		Total points
					For	Against	
1. Dalhousie ...	14	8	2	4	23	6	20
2. Customs ...	14	9	3	2	25	10	20
3. Rifle Brigade ...	14	7	4	3	17	10	17
4. Calcutta ...	14	5	3	6	15	11	16
5. Rangers ...	14	6	5	3	15	17	15
6. R.G.A. ...	14	5	5	4	13	8	14
7. Measurers ...	14	2	11	1	11	31	5
8. Y.M.C.A. ...	14	1	10	3	4	28	5

In conclusion, one would add that football in Calcutta is played under conditions very dissimilar from those holding at home. Instead of the dry crisp air usually associated (but not always realized) at home, the games are played in hot, damp weather, and if one's shirt, especially as was the case with some of ours, happens not to be of fast colours, the appearance of a team with white knicks saturated with the dye from the green and black shirts caused by the excessive perspiration is too funny.

We hope to have better results to report next season.

HOCKEY.

The Calcutta Hockey League opened in February of this year and we put in a team, but being stationed in the hills and continually playing amongst themselves is not conducive to developing players, consequently we found ourselves pitted against some quite good teams and although we did very well we did not make a name for ourselves. Two or three players showed up, Rifleman Madden especially in goal was exceptionally good and saved many very nasty shots, whilst Acting-Corporal Cousens at centre-half and Sergeant Roberts at centre-forward were distinctly good; but taken altogether it was a season of practice only for us and we hope for better things next season. The games are played in a fast, sportsmanlike manner and one could not wish for better opponents. The grounds also are perfect.

Between the hockey and football season we had a short interval in which it was decided to play off the Inter-Company competition. This resulted in "C" and "D" Companies being left in the final. The teams were very evenly balanced and a good game was looked forward to. The first game resulted in a draw, no score, and in the replay another draw was the result at the call of time.

Extra time was, however, played with the result that Rifleman May scored just before time, leaving "C" Company winners of the shield by 1 goal to *nil*.

This terminated our hockey season.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Battalion celebrated the anniversary of Bergendal and the Regimental Birthday this year on 26 August. For the first time since we arrived in India we had a fine day for our sports, our previous experience of the weather at Chaubattia not being of the pleasantest. The Committee consisting of:—Judges: Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Shute, Major G. M. N. Harman, D.S.O., Lieutenant R. Pigot. Starter:—Quartermaster-Sergeant E. Pickering.

The Committee, Captain A. A. Bond, Sergeant-Major J. H. Eastwood, Colour-Sergeants Williams and Curtis, commenced their task by getting the preliminary heats off in the morning and at 2.30 p.m. the Sports proper commenced. A large number of the Calcutta people in addition to the Garrison accepted our invitations and were entertained by the Officers and Sergeants and judging by their remarks on leaving, they seem to have spent a most enjoyable afternoon.

The events, as will be seen, were not of the ordinary stereotyped record-breaking order, but more of the kind to cause amusement, and judging by the number of entries received from the N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, were thoroughly appreciated.

In the Lloyd-Lindsay Competition, which consisted of clearing the obstacle course and then breaking bottles from a distance of 25 yards by throwing stones, "C" Company first team stood out by itself finishing up with every bottle broken in the splendid time of 1 min. 46 sec., the next best being "H" Company's first team in 2 min. 16½ sec., the time limit being 5 min.

The Officers and Sergeants each furnished a team, but although clearing the obstacles in good style, neither team could manage to break the bottles and they were both counted out.

The Clothing Race afforded great amusement, the various competitors dropping the spare boots into the water jump.

The Obstacle Races, both three-legged and four-legged, also caused much fun, the methods adopted to clear the various vaults being most ingenious.

The Sack Contest and the Mop Fighting as usual proved good events and were thoroughly enjoyed.

In the Relay Race some excellent running was seen. The Individual Obstacle Race was a good test of stamina, the course including the crossing of the moat twice and the climbing of the fort ramparts with the aid of poles.

In the final Tug of War "G" beat "C" after a fine exhibition of pulling and it is said that "C" Company are already training for next year's contest, having declared that they will beat "G" then!

Quite the event of the afternoon was the Klondyke Race, about 300 starting in the rush for wealth (or old clothes) and as the bank containing the hidden treasure had been carefully trodden down it took a little time to reach the various tit-bits, and many gymnastic feats were performed in the struggle to reach the bank. It was remarked by one rifleman who rescued a pair of slippers that he had certainly got plenty for his run and the only pity was that he had not had them for the three-legged race for there would have been no necessity for tying legs as they could have both stood in one slipper.

The usual costumes were in evidence, Bugler Sippets as a "pre-historic man" causing much amusement amongst the children.

Sergeant Daniels and his troupe of gymnasts (assisted by two Officers) gave an excellent display, combining the gymnastic feats with those in lighter vein, and their efforts contributed greatly to the good humour of the afternoon.

The afternoon closed with the distribution of prizes.

The Sergeants gave a dance in the evening, which all the Officers and a great many from the Garrison and town attended, and a most enjoyable time was spent till the early hours of the morning.

Taken all round the day was a most successful one.

The following is the list of events with the various winners:—

Lloyd Lindsay.—"C" Company, 1st Team, Time—1 min., 46 sec., 1st; "H" Company, 1st Team, Time—2 min., 16½ sec., 2nd.

Human Wheelbarrow.—Riflemen Cooper and Monsieur, "B" Company, 1st; Riflemen Kenrick and Moore, Band, 2nd; Riflemen Earl and Chandler, "D" Company, 3rd.

Clothing Race.—Acting-Corporal Pearson, "B" Company, 1st; Rifleman Williams, "A" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Reed, "A" Company, 3rd.

Wheelbarrow Race (Blindfolded).—Rifleman Clarke, "B" Company, and Boy Salter, "D" Company, 1st; Bandsman Jackson and Boy Kemp, 2nd; Bandsmen Kenrick and Wren, 3rd.

Tilting the Bucket.—Riflemen Bedford and Molineaux, "F" Company, 1st; Acting-Corporal Josey, "C" Company, and Acting-Corporal Cousens, "B" Company, 2nd.

Three-legged Obstacle.—Riflemen Stowell and Smith, "H" Company, 1st; Riflemen Saunders and Ennis, "E" Company, 2nd; Riflemen Earl and Chandler, "D" Company, 3rd.

Four-legged Obstacle.—Riflemen Alldridge, "G" Company, Fellowes and Hayseldon, "E" Company, 1st; Riflemen Wilden, "F" Company, Meredith, "C" Company, and Slipper, "B" Company, 2nd; Riflemen Clarke, Booth and Hewett, "B" Company, 3rd.

Inter-Company Sack Contest.—"A" Company, 1st; "G" Company, 2nd.

Mop Fighting.—Riflemen Earl and Chandler, "D" Company, 1st; Riflemen Saunders and Stewardson, "E" Company, 2nd.

Costume Race.—Acting Sergeant Daniels, 1st; Rifleman Yates, 2nd; Rifleman Hutchcraft, 3rd.

Team Obstacle Race.—"C" Company, 1st Team, Time—1 min., 24 $\frac{2}{5}$ sec., 1st; "B" Company, 1st Team, Time—1 min., 29 sec., 2nd; Band, Time—1 min., 36 $\frac{3}{5}$ sec., 3rd.

Throwing Cricket Ball.—Rifleman Griffiths, "C" Company, 1st; Acting-Corporal Cousens, "B" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Clarke, "B" Company, 3rd.

Relay Race.—"D" Company, 1st; "C" Company, 2nd; "H" Company, 3rd.

Individual Obstacle Race.—Rifleman Griffiths, "C" Company, 1st; Bugler Cainan, "D" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Edwards, "C" Company, 3rd.

Sack Race.—Rifleman Clarke, "B" Company, 1st; Matthews, "C" Company, 2nd; Hodgson, "B" Company, 3rd.

Band Boys.—Boys Eastwood, 1st; Stephens, 2nd; Ford, 3rd.

Boys' Race.—Jack Taylor, 1st; Teddie Fisher, 2nd; Fred Poynter, 3rd.

Girls' Race.—Edna Salter, 1st; Lily Scardifield, 2nd; Cissie Hewen, 3rd.

Tug of War.—Semi-Finals: "C" Company beat "H" Company; "G" Company beat "E" Company. Final: "G" Company beat "C" Company.

BOXING CLUB.

The Battalion Boxing Club is in a very flourishing condition. The membership is about 250 of which at least 150 are active members; and although our funds are for the moment in rather low water we hope by the end of the season to show a good balance credit. We have had a boxing room fitted up here, where every evening, under the tuition of Rifleman Goodman, aspirants to fame in the noble art disport themselves.

We have had some good meetings at Chaubattia and Calcutta and up to the present about Rs. 3,500 have been given in prizes. Our first meeting at Chaubattia was a great success, not only from the boxing, but from the financial point of view. A hard-working committee, consisting of Colour-Sergeant Williams, Sergeant Fry and Rifleman Goodman, got together a splendid programme for a three-night show. Seventy-two novices entered for the different weights, and twenty-five for the Open Lights and Middles which were thrown open to the Garrison. Rifleman May won the Novices' Middles; Rifleman Price, the Lights, and Acting-Corporal Marshall, the Feathers. In the open events Rifleman Goodman beat Sergeant Ford (Royal Scots) in the final on points, whilst Rifleman Bingham lost to Private Ellis (Royal Scots) in the final of the Middles. Rifleman Dye got the prize for best loser and Bandsman Farrendon got the prize for most science. The next meeting was again a success, the fighting being very good. The Novices' event filled well, while the Light and Feather Weights were open. Rifleman Bacon won the Novices' Middles, Rifleman Martin the Lights,

Bandsman Farrendon the Feathers, Rifleman Goodman again won the Lights, beating Drummer Bruce (H.L.I.) in the Final and Acting-Corporal Marshall won the open Feathers. There were also two special contests. Rifleman Goodman beat Sergeant Ford (Royal Scots) on points, and Rifleman Bingham beat Corporal Chivers (Essex Regiment), an excellent performance, for Corporal Chivers was the holder of the Middle Weight Championship of India.

Our next show was when we reached Calcutta, the West Kents getting up a series of contests which were held in the Grand Opera House. There were eight contests down for decision, but Rifleman Bingham had to cry off at the last, being down with fever. Sergeant Daniels, Riflemen May and Cole won their fights, Acting-Corporal Marshall, Riflemen Price and Davey drew, while Rifleman Goodman lost on points after being nearly knocked out in the second round. He gave a very plucky display and was piling up points at the finish, but his opponent, Corporal Shepherd (Royal West Kent) was rather too heavy for him.

Our last meeting ended in rather a financial failure, as after putting up some big prizes we had very poor attendances.

The fighting all through was very good, the civilians who did turn up said they had never seen such a good show in Calcutta before. Sergeant Daniels won the open Welter Weight, knocking out each of the three men he had to meet within thirty seconds. Rifleman Price won the open Lights, beating Private Barnes (Royal West Kents) on points, he also got the prize for the most scientific boxer. Rifleman Cainan won the Novices' Light Weight after taking a lot of punishment in the Final from Rifleman Ebdon. Rifleman Saunders won the Novices' Middles. Rifleman Lundregan v. Rifleman Milan was a contest worth going a long way to see, first one and then the other looked as if he were beat, but in the finish Rifleman Milan got in a right swing that finished the contest. Rifleman Lundregan got the prize for best loser, and he also got a good sum from some civilians for his plucky show. General Cowans very kindly distributed the prizes at the finish and congratulated all concerned, specially mentioning the Committee, Colour-Sergeant Williams, Sergeant Fry and Acting-Sergeant Pauly.

As we finish this letter we are on the point of holding another meeting in the Fort, open to all soldiers within reach, with one excellent contest between a leading "star" of the Calcutta boxing world and Rifleman Goodman. Thanks to the untiring energy of Colour-Sergeant Williams and Corporal Mansell, we are looking forward to a busy winter. Here are some of our more important outside successes :—

Rifleman Bingham, winner of Middle Weights, Championship Northern Army, 1907, Cup and Medal.

Rifleman Goodman, winner of Light Weights, Championship Northern Army, 1908-1909, Cup and Medal. Semi-Finalist All India Tournament, 1909.

Rifleman Coles, winner of Bantam Weight Championship, Northern Army, 1909, Cup and Medal.

THE DRAMATIC CLUB.

The Dramatic Club has had rather a successful season since we left Chaubattia. In our last account we were about to give a Novices' Competition, which duly came off and was a very successful show, for although we did not unearth any budding Dan Lenos, we found a good coster singer in Rifleman Johnson, a comic singer in Master Salter, son of Bandinaster Salter, and a bass singer in Acting-Corporal Page. The successful competitors were:—

- Comic Songs : 1st. Rifleman Johnson.
 2nd. Master Salter.
 3rd. Acting-Corporal Lillywhite.
 Sentimental : 1st. Acting-Corporal Page.
 2nd. Rifleman King.
 Variety Turn : 1st. Rifleman Ebdon.

This was our last show before we packed up for Calcutta. We could not get a good concert together in Calcutta till the hot weather set in as everyone had their hands full and could not get to rehearsals. Our first concert was in April which everyone said was a successful one. The civilian friends we had made in Calcutta turned up well and were quite surprised at the talent we had.

The following songs were much appreciated: Rifleman Fill, "Boiled Beef and Carrots"; Sergeant Bugler Doulton, "I never thought I'd miss you"; Sergeant Fry, "He's a Naughty, Naughty Boy"; Acting-Corporal Gelder, "Come up in my Balloon"; Corporal Smith, "Coonville Cullad Band."

The Dramatic Club has suffered a great loss owing to the death of Sergeant Steward who very often performed in the Battalion concerts, being very good in sketch work. The Dramatic Club came to the aid of Mrs. Steward and gave a Grand Variety Concert which was a great success especially from a financial view, Mrs. Steward getting Rs. 258. The concert is worth speaking about if only from the fact that it brought out a few of the old school: Colour-Sergeant Williams, Bandinaster Salter and Mrs. Brunning returning to the boards after some considerable time spent in retirement. Among the other old favourites, Corporal Smith, Sergeant Bugler Doulton, Sergeant Fry, Rifleman Tegg, Sergeant Daniels, Rifleman Crutchley, Acting-Corporal Gelder and Rifleman Fill have always done well. We have unearthed two very good performers in Riflemen Vowles and Tyler, but regret that we shall lose Acting-Corporal Morris and Rifleman Crutchley this trooping season. Sergeant-Bugler Doulton has had the getting up of the programmes in his charge, which have always given the greatest satisfaction. Sergeant Fry has worked hard as Secretary and has always done well as "George Lashwood" on the stage.

Fellowes has returned from leave and taken over the Club again. He has brought out a fine selection of Pellisier's Songs, so under his care we hope shortly to put on "The Follies." Bands-

man Scott our quaint comedian who took a leading part in the "Private Secretary," has been in hospital for four months and should he be invalided home, he will be hard to replace.

3RD BATTALION.

RACING.

THE Battalion Point-to-Point was held this year at a meeting in conjunction with the Royal West Kent Regiment at Binsted Wyck, about 5 miles from Bordon. The course was a bad one from a spectator's point of view but afforded plenty of incident to those competing. Nearly every officer who was present with the Battalion started, making a field of twenty. At the first fence Hornby ran out taking with him fifteen others who disappeared in a cloud of thick language into a corner of the field, while two fields later when crossing a lane six others followed their example, leaving a few heavy weights in undisputed possession of the field for a time. Eventually weight told and the light weights came to the front. A stake and bound fence with a drop caused some grief, one or two riders jumping it without their horses while plenty of others telescoped their hats on the landing side. The result was a surprise for everyone as Swan drew away and won easily from Hornby by three lengths, while Boden, on a horse of F. R. D. Prittie's, was third.

CRICKET.

We had quite a successful season, although we did not play so many matches as last year, owing to dates unavoidably clashing with field training.

We met the three regiments at Bordon and defeated them, although we had lost the services of Rifleman Smith in the bowling line. Cavendish and Hornby did most of the bowling, with Boden and Parker as changes, not to mention Brockholes at a pinch.

We also played C. F. N. Charrington's XI. at Frensham, but remembering a rather severe defeat which we inflicted on them last year, they had collected a strongish side, captained by Major Poore, 7th Hussars, of Hampshire fame, and gave us a good beating in spite of our having Colonel Vic Couper to assist us. We all went over to Chiddingfold in motors (two of which lost their way though led by a Staff-College Officer with a 1-inch map) to play a team got up by Thresher, and defeated them. We were alarmed on arriving on the ground to find that there was a large and fashionable attendance which, in the intervals of inspecting flowers at the local flower show which was held on the ground, gathered to watch our humble efforts. They were most appreciative spectators, especially when one of our

leading batsmen had to retire for a space, being somewhat upset by too long a stay in a swing boat, on board of which he had beguiled the time whilst waiting to go in.

In the majority of matches the team consisted for the most part of officers, though Rifleman Clements was invariably in good form, both with bat and ball.

Hornby and Parker went to the Green Jacket Week and got some runs, also a certain number of wickets on a plumb wicket against a very strong I Z. side.

FOOTBALL.

Although beaten in the Army Cup by the K.O.Y.L.I. after a re-play, we finished up the season well at Bordon by winning the Bordon Military League, but unfortunately were not able to repeat our success of last year in the Hampshire Senior Cup.

On arrival at Tipperary we found plenty of opportunities for football, but one has to go much farther afield for it. The team is the same as that which finished last season at Bordon, except that Rifleman Horne has come in as centre-forward in place of Acting-Corporal Wells who is away at a gymnasium course, and Rifleman Perton figures as inside-left.

We were a little unlucky in being beaten in the Army Cup by the Durhams, as at half-time we were leading by 2 goals to *nil*; during the second half the ground, owing to heavy rain, became a sort of ploughed field and the ball like a bit of lead, with the result that the side became demoralized and lost their combination.

The H.L.I. beat us in the Irish Army Cup although we had beaten them quite easily in the Munster League a short time before.

We are unbeaten up to date in the Munster League and the Irish Intermediate Cup and are hoping to do something in these two events if the furlough season and the crossing back to Ireland do not upset our ideas of football.

As a whole the team are playing a very good game, a very welcome improvement being noticeable in the goal-getting abilities of the forward line. Sergeant Loasby is, as usual, a tower of strength at "back," while Corporal Cox does a lot of work as centre half.

The season in Ireland opened with a match: Officers *v.* Sergeants, won by the former 6 goals to *nil*. This result was due mainly to some fine shooting on the part of Boden and Ovey, who were centre-forward and inside left respectively, while all the Sergeants' attacking movements were smothered, literally, by that hardworking, active centre-half known to the football world as "Jumbo," but who is announced in polite society as Captain H. M. Wilson.

HOCKEY.

The season on the whole was successful. From the results given below it will be seen that we won five matches out of eight.

drawing one, and that we got through two rounds of the Army Cup, being defeated in the third round after a very good game, by the Army Service Corps. We defeated the Staff College after a hard fought game by 3 goals to 2.

RESULTS.

3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade	v.	R. W. Kent Regiment...	won	5 goals to 1
"	"	v. Worcester Regiment ...	"	3 " 1
"	"	v. R.F.A. ...		drawn
"	"	v. East Yorkshire Regiment	"	4 goals to 0
"	"	v. West Surrey Depôt ...	lost	0 " 4
"	"	v. Worcester Regiment...	"	1 " 6
"	"	v. E. Yorkshire Regiment	won	4 " 3
"	"	v. Staff College ...	"	3 " 2
"	"	*v. Worcester Regiment...	"	4 " 0
"	"	*v. East Lancs. Regiment	"	2 " 1
"	"	*v. A.S.C.	lost.	

* Army Cup Tie.

CROSS COUNTRY RUNNING.

We have made good progress in this branch of athletics during the year, and Somerville got together quite a respectable pack to represent us in the Aldershot Command Championship. They ran well and got seventh place out of twenty-six teams, a performance they hope to improve upon at the Curragh next year. Teams of fifteen per Company, first twelve in to count for points, took part in the Battalion annual competition, and a stiff course of 8 miles was negotiated in good time, "G" Company's No. 1 team being easy winners, "F" and "E" having next honours, whilst "G" Company's No. 2 team was a good fourth. The first three home were Riflemen Lovell, Lancaster, and Comber.

A Brigade race, on similar lines to the Aldershot Command Championship, resulted in our team being a good second to the Worcesters, and Corporal Hornby, Riflemen Lancaster and Waters were the recipients of medals for being in the first twelve "home." There were thirty competitors in each team. Our team in the Command race was as under:—

Acting-Sergeant Kearney (Captain), Corporal Ireland, Corporal Hornby, Acting-Corporal Wells, Riflemen Comber, Norris, Es-worthy, White, Waters, Lovell, Dalton, Lancaster, Martin, Furr, and Whiteman.

BOYS' GAMES, &c.

The boys of the Battalion entered for the Football League again this year and did fairly well, winning three out of six matches. Fenner and Smart did some good work for the defence, but the team as a whole have not yet grasped the importance of combination, which will come with practice. Bell, Cox, Teskey, White, Green-way, Robins, Jordan and Keene played in most matches.

Cross Country Run.—In this event, which was open to the boys

of the Regiments at Bordon, our team obtained second place. Fenner and White did well to get second and third places respectively; others who were placed were Cox, Greenway, Laird, Harris and Burrell. The course was about 4 miles over a stiff country.

Shooting.—In a match open to the boys of the 3rd Brigade, the Battalion team was second, being only beaten by 1 point, the team consisting of Bell, Cox, Fenner, Harris, Jordan, and Laird.

In a match for boys at the Aldershot Rifle Meeting, the following places were obtained:—

White	..	2nd	..	Score 29, H.P. 35
Bell	..	4th	..	" 29, " "
Cox	..	6th	..	" 28, " "
Robins	..	10th	..	" 26, " "

Sports.—Open to boys of 3rd Brigade, our team won the tug-of-war and boat race. Hanson won the cockfighting competition, and Burrell, after leading nearly the whole way round, was fourth in the obstacle race, while Greenway distinguished himself by being third in the 100 yards, fourth in Quarter-Mile, fourth in Half-Mile, and fourth in the Mile.

4TH BATTALION.

POLO.

"There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

THE above might well be our motto for last winter's Polo Season (1909-10), for though we had admittedly the strongest Regimental team in Egypt, we won nothing.

The following sick report of the leading players in the Battalion at the date of the Inter-regimental Tournament, will give some idea of what happened.

Buxton with a broken leg, Leslie just back in the country after enteric, Hampton in bed. Hargreaves with a badly-strained back, played, but had there not been so many other crocks it would have been better for him not to have done so. Kennedy had a bruised right hand from a blow with a stick.

The two last named, with Sloggett and Ritson, played and were beaten 3 goals to 2 by the Coldstream Guards after leading 2 goals to 1 till halfway through the last chukker. The Coldstreams were afterwards beaten in the final after playing extra time.

Soon after this came the Subalterns' Cup. Leslie, still only half fit, played *vice* Hargreaves, who after the Inter-regimental, was unable to ride for a month. We put up a good game against the 7th Dragoon Guards side, who had won the Inter-regimental, but were again beaten by the odd goal.

Later on at the end of the season, in the Open Cup, after getting through the 1st Ties easily, we played our old antagonists, the

Coldstreams, and beat them 6 goals to 3, and as the only other time we played them (not in a tournament) we beat them 6 goals to *nil*, we cannot admit their superiority.

But to continue with the Open Cup; after the Coldstreams we played an Egyptian Army Side which had very sportingly come down from Khartoum and after pressing nearly all the game, got beaten, again by the odd goal, thus ending a very disappointing season. In this last Tournament, Kennedy (1), Sloggett (2), Hargreaves (3), and Leslie (back), played.

But enough of last season! May we in the coming one have a full, ample and sufficient revenge upon our enemies. We have fifteen players in the Battalion at present, none of them handicapped low enough down to be classed as bad, several of those at the top have come on; we have some good ponies (of course one always wishes for just three or four more, but unless we are very unlucky with lame ones we cannot excuse defeat on the score of ponies). Next year we hope to be able to record that we have wiped out what has almost amounted to a stain on the record of the Rifle Brigade as exponents of the finest game in the world.

CRICKET.

Our Cricket for 1910 was quite enjoyable. To begin with we played on a matting pitch with grass outfield, a great improvement on the dust-heaps of Malta and Alexandria. Secondly, we had a good side and were generally successful, which certainly makes for pleasure.

The only sides out here to play against are the various Regimental Teams and the Khedivial Sporting Club, the latter of whom were our opponents in practically all our friendly matches. We played ten Friendlies, winning five, drawing two and losing three.

Our great success, however, was the winning of the Army of Occupation Cup.

This had not been played for since the 2nd Battalion won it. They had, inadvertently we hope, taken the Cup away with them, and it was only retrieved this year!

In the first round we beat the Staff and Departmental Corps by an innings and 223 runs, Howard being top score for us with 80, and Gwyn, Downes, Ross, Jock Stuart and Bugler Tennant also making good scores. Howard, Sergeant Palmer, Sloggett and Gwyn bowled with great success.

In the second round we beat the Yorkshire Regiment by an innings and 29 runs. Sloggett made top score 58, and Gwyn 45. Sergeant Palmer took in the match ten wickets for 47 runs. In the final we beat the Welsh Regiment by 45 runs after a very hard game. Our side, demoralized by Gwyn's bad example in making 0, only scraped together 64 runs in the first innings. To this the Welsh replied with 74. Sergeant Palmer getting 6 wickets for

49, and Sloggett 4 for 20. In our second innings, thanks to a fine stand by Gwyn and Kennedy, who made 65 and 78 respectively, we made 248. This was too good for the Welsh, though Dickinson played a very fine innings of 95 for them.

To sum up, Gwyn heads the batting with an aggregate of 659, and an average of 65·9, Howard coming second with 59·5. Hargreaves, Banbury, Isaac, Downes and Sloggett also have good figures.

Sloggett is top in bowling, with 26 wickets for 10 runs apiece; Sergeant Palmer however has done most work and has taken 41 wickets for 17 runs apiece.

We shall be weaker next year, as we probably shall lose Sloggett and Howard, but hope to get some fresh talent by then.

BOXING.

We have a membership of 250 and a balance credit of £25, so that we are in a good financial position.

In April last, at the Citadel Barracks, Cairo, we had a very successful tournament, we paid away about £34 in prizes and took nearly £40 at the doors, netting a profit of about £5. The tit-bit of the evening should have been a ten-round contest between Bandsman Rice and Gunner Bristow (R.H.A), for a purse of £10, but though the Gunner fought hard there was never a doubt as to who would prove the winner, Rice putting his man to sleep for the necessary ten seconds in the fifth round. The most exciting fight was between Private Holmes (Yorkshire L.I.), Light Weight Champion of Egypt, and Bandsman Hellor (Rifle Brigade), for a purse of £5. Hellor went all the way and the Champion only won by a small margin.

In July we gave another tournament, quite a Battalion affair, and found some promising young triers in Acting-Corporal Laversuch, Riflemen Coleman, Crompton and Savage, while Rifleman Ashford levelled up matters with his old opponent Corporal Wake in a good six rounds. Corporal Wake has since transferred to that very sporting Regiment the 7th Dragoons (The Black Horse) and is doing well.

At the Garrison Boxing Tournament in September, the Battalion did very well. We sent up fifteen entrants in the different divisions, winning four silver cups besides prize money, and taking second place in the Garrison.

Rifleman Barnett won the Novices' Middle Weight.

Acting-Corporal Arnold won the Novices' Feather Middle Weight, Boy Searston won the Boys' Feather Weight.

Boy Walker won the Boys' Bantam Weight.

Rifleman Ashford, runner-up Open Light Weight.

These results reflected great credit on the trainer, Rifleman T. O'Connor.

In July last we lost our champion Heavy Weight, Bandsman Rice, who by the way had held the Heavy Weight Championship

of the Mediterranean for the last five years. He purchased his discharge and joined the professional ranks at home, where he has met, and beaten, some of the best men in the English Middle Weight division, and is likely to become Middle Weight Champion of England this season.

RIFLE DEPÔT.

FOOTBALL.

Date 1909	Team	Result	GOALS	
			For	Against
9 October ..	Winchester Albion ..	Lost ..	1 ..	5
20 November ..	Fryern Hill	Won ..	4 ..	0
11 December ..	Territorials	Drew ..	3 ..	3
1910				
8 January ..	Bishopstoke	Lost ..	3 ..	13
22 „ ..	Cathedral Athletic ..	Lost ..	1 ..	2
29 „ ..	Chandlers Ford ..	Drew ..	1 ..	1
5 February ..	Bishopstoke	Won ..	1 ..	0
12 „ ..	Cathedral Athletic ..	Lost ..	0 ..	1
19 „ ..	Territorials	Won ..	4 ..	0
Total ..			17 ..	25

Date 1909	Team	Result	GOALS	
			For	Against
14 October ..	Hants Depôt	Won ..	3 ..	0
25 November ..	Hyde Park Rangers..	„ ..	4 ..	0
2 December ..	Winchester Institute.	„ ..	5 ..	0
9 „ ..	Eagles	„ ..	6 ..	0
1910				
13 February ..	Winchester Institute.	„ ..	13 ..	2
10 „ ..	Hants Depôt	Drew ..	4 ..	4
17 „ ..	Eagles	Won ..	5 ..	0
24 „ ..	St. Thomas	„ ..	4 ..	0
Total ..			44 ..	6

Won the League Challenge Cup and Team presented with Medals.

Also won the 6 aside Tournament Medals.

RESULT OF RIFLE DEPÔT CRICKET CLUB, 1910.

Matches played	...	...	20
Won	...	...	12
Lost	...	...	4
Drawn	...	...	3
Ties	...	...	1

Winners of Winchester League and Challenge Cup, without suffering defeat.

INTER-DEPÔT RESULTS.

2nd Depôt Rifle Brigade v. 2nd Depot King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Won by King's Royal Rifle Corps.

1st Depôt Rifle Brigade v. 1st Depôt King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Won by Rifle Brigade.

FINAL.

2nd Depôt King's Royal Rifle Corps beat 1st Depôt Rifle Brigade.

THE GREEN JACKETS' CLUB.—ITS ORIGIN AND PROGRESS.

BY COLONEL N. WILLOUGHBY WALLACE.

[Captain H. Newton, Editor of the 60th CHRONICLE has most kindly forwarded us the following interesting account of the Green Jackets' Club which, founded on 15 December 1884, entered the twenty-seventh year of its existence on 15 December, 1910.—ED.]

INTRODUCTION BY FIELD-MARSHALL LORD GRENFELL,
G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

To Colonel Willoughby Wallace, C.M.G., we owe initiation of the Green Jackets' Club, and during its early years, with the help of the first Committee (few of whom, alas! remain), the work of the undertaking, which under its present managers has proved so great a success.

It was thought that in this, its twenty-fifth year, it would be a great advantage if the originator of the Club would give us some account of its earliest days and its progress in the past.

This Colonel Wallace has done, and I feel sure that his narrative will be read with interest, and with feelings of gratitude to him for his good work in the past.

THE GREEN JACKETS' CLUB, 1885-1910.

At the suggestion of my old friend and comrade-in-arms, Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, I have agreed to

endeavour to write a short account of the origin and progress of the Green Jackets' Club, and 1910 seems to be a specially appropriate time for so doing, as it marks its twenty-fifth anniversary. I wish these records had been written by an abler pen, but I hope the fact of my having had the honour of being the originator of the Club, and its Honorary Secretary for the first ten years, and being myself an old cricketer, may possibly excuse the apparent egotism.

In the spring of 1884 it occurred to me that a Club which would combine the cricketing interests of our comrades, the Rifle Brigade, with ours of the 60th Rifles, would be well received. I therefore wrote to all the playing members (past and present officers) of both Regiments whom I knew, and from these in every instance I received favourable replies. Acting on this ready response, I propounded my scheme to a few brother officers at the Rifle Dépôt Mess one day at luncheon. My suggestion was warmly received, and met with ready support.

It was decided that I should draft some rules, and that a meeting should be called to further the interest of the proposed Club. The first annual subscription was 5s., but this was soon found to be inadequate, the number of cricketers being comparatively limited. Shortly afterwards it was raised to 10s.

The first meeting of the Club was held at the Rifle Dépôt Mess on 15 December, 1884. Those present were :—

Colonel H. Newdigate, C.B. (in the chair), late
Rifle Brigade, Commanding Rifle Dépôt.

Major H. D. Browne, King's Royal Rifles.

Major R. C. Davies, King's Royal Rifles.

Major H. S. Marsham, King's Royal Rifles.

Lord Tewkesbury, King's Royal Rifles.

Major N. W. Wallace (h.p.), King's Royal Rifles.

Major L. R. Stopford Sackville, Rifle Brigade.

Major L. H. Bathurst, Rifle Brigade.

Captain G. Cockburn, Rifle Brigade.

Colonel C. T. Bunbury, Rifle Brigade.

Colonel J. O. Vandeleur, Rifle Brigade.

Captain W. J. Eccles, Rifle Brigade.

Mr. F. J. A. Wood, King's Royal Rifles.

The following resolutions and rules were proposed and carried unanimously :—

(1) That the Club be founded.

(2) That the title of the Club be "The Green Jackets."

(3) That the headquarters of the Club be at Winchester.

The Original Patrons were :—

Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.

General H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.

Field - Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge, K.G.

The St. Cross Cricket Ground was at this time rented by the year, but as this was found to be a heavy charge on the Rifle Depôt, an agreement was made by which the Green Jackets' Club took it over in 1895, on lease from the St. Cross Trustees, for the benefit of the Rifle Depôt, an arrangement which has been found to work admirably. The Club is managed by a Committee composed of representatives from the King's Royal Rifles, the Rifle Brigade and the Rifle Depôt.

From 1885, regular Green Jackets' Cricket Weeks in July have been held on the ground. These it is obvious, entailed considerable expenses, which were

augmented by the entertaining of the cricketers and county residents. It therefore seemed to me that if the Club could cater for the racing element in both Regiments the membership would largely increase. Accordingly, I submitted to the Committee that by raising the subscription to £1, and arranging for luncheons at Ascot, a considerable gain would accrue, not only in funds, but in membership. At the meeting held at the Dépôt Mess on 21 July, 1888, the increased subscription was agreed to, and luncheons and teas were arranged for Ascot week.

In 1908 it was further decided to have luncheons and teas at Lord's for the Eton *v.* Harrow match.

The Club has at present a membership of 602, and as it is now incumbent on every officer who joins either corps to become a member, its ranks are yearly considerably augmented as well as its funds.

The Cricket Week at St. Cross is now an institution, where past and present Riflemen from far and near attend the matches. The annual meeting of the Club is generally held on the first day of the match, King's Royal Rifles *v.* Rifle Brigade.

As is only to be expected, many of those who, in the early days were the backbone of the Club, have, during the last twenty-five years, obeyed their last call.

In 1907 the Club sustained a great loss by the death of General Lord Alexander Russell, G.C.B., one of the perpetual Presidents ; he was a regular attendant at all cricket weeks and annual meetings, and a keen supporter of the game.

The sad death of Major H.H. Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein in 1900, a fine cricketer and a much-loved comrade, was also a great blow to our members.

In 1895 Major Leonard Russell was appointed Honorary Secretary, and no keener or more enthusiastic cricketer could have been selected.

During the Boer War, 1900 to 1902, no "Green Jackets'" matches were played.

The following is a list of some of the leading cricketers who, amongst others, did yeoman service for the Club in the past.—

Major Henley, King's Royal Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel Davies, King's Royal Rifles.

Major Bowen, King's Royal Rifles.

Colonel Bircham, King's Royal Rifles.

Colonel Gunning, King's Royal Rifles.

Major Pepys, King's Royal Rifles.

Major Eccles, Rifle Brigade.

Major Bathurst, Rifle Brigade.

Captain Wingfield-Stratford, Rifle Brigade.

Colonel Cockburn, D.S.O., Rifle Brigade.

Major-General Metcalfe, C.B., Rifle Brigade.

Viscount Hardinge, Rifle Brigade.

May the Green Jackets' Club ever flourish and cement the *camaraderie* and the love of sport existing between the two Rifle Regiments.

SUMMARY OF 275 MATCHES PLAYED BETWEEN 1885 AND 1910.

REGIMENTAL MATCHES.

Past v. Present.

8 played ; 5 drawn ; 2 won by Past ; 1 won by Present.

Past and Present K.R.R. v. Past and Present R.B.

3 played ; 2 won by K.R.R. ; 1 won by R.B.

K.R.R. v. R.B.

18 played ; 12 drawn ; 4 won by K.R.R. ; 2 won by R.B.

CLUB MATCHES.

246 played ; 36 won ; 1 tie ; 84 drawn ; 125 lost.

My sincere thanks are due to Major Leonard Russell, late R.B., Hon. Secretary of the Green Jackets' Club ; for the great help he has given me with the statistics.

Regimental Record, 1910.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE (THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN).

Rifle Depôt, Winchester.

"Copenhagen," "Monte Video," "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Barrosa," "Fuentes d'Onor,"
 "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes,"
 "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1846-7, 1851-2-3," "Alma," "Inkerman,"
 "Sevastopol," "Lucknow," "Ashantee," "Ali Masjid," "Afghanistan, 1878-9," "Burma, 1885-87,"
 "Khartoum," "South Africa, 1899-1902," "Defence of Ladysmith," "Relief of Ladysmith."

1st Bn.	.. .. .	Dublin.	3rd Bn.	.. .. .	Tipperary.
2nd "	.. .. .	Calcutta.	4th "	.. .. .	Egypt.
	Depôt and Record Office			Winchester.	
	Uniform.—Green.	Facings.—Black.		Agents.—Messrs. Cox & Co.	

Colonel-in-Chief.

Field-Marshal H. R. H. Arthur W. P. A., Duke of Connaught
 and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,
 G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Col. G. Gds., and A.S.
 Corps and Col.-in-Chief 6 Dns., High. L. I., and
 R. Dub. Fus., *Personal A.D.C. to the King.*
 29May80

Colonels Commandant.

Dillon, Gen. Sir M., G.C.B., C.S.I., ret. pay
 [R] 2nd Bn. 20Feb.04
 27May97
 Warren, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. F., K.C.B., ret. pay
 1st Bn. 11Jan.07
 Glyn, Lt.-Gen. J. P. C., ret. pay [R] 4th Bn. 18Jan.08
 Swaine, Maj.-Gen. Sir L. V., K.C.B., C.M.G.,
 ret. pay [R] 3rd Bn. 19Nov.08

Officer Commanding Rifle Depôt (also
 Colonel in charge of Rifle Records)
 Adjutant Rifle Depôt
 Quartermaster Rifle Depôt

Jenkins, Col. A... .. 1July08
 Edwards, Lt. F. W. L., K.R. Rif. C. .. 16May09
 McNally, T. C. 5June09
hon. capt. 22Mar.09

Lt.-Colonels. (4)

1Fortescue, Hon. C. G.,
 C.M.G., D.S.O., p.s.c.
 16Dec.07
bt. col. 8July05
 3Petre, H. C. 15Oct.09
 4Itadcliffe, C. E., D.S.O.
 1Dec.09
 2Shute, C. D., p.s.c.
 24Mar.10

Majors. (16)

2Biddulph, H. M., p.s.c.
 [L.] 10Sept.04
 29Nov.00
 4Alexander, R. 5Apr.05
c.o. Thesiger, G. H.,
p.s.c. [L] 15Oct.05
m.c. Stephens, R. B.,
p.s.c. [L] 1Dec.05
 29Nov.00
 4Ross, H. D. 7Nov.06
s. Long, S. C., p.s.c. [L]
 6Feb.07
 29Nov.00
 2Harman, G. M. N.,
 D.S.O. 26June07
d. 3Henniker, C. H. C.,
Lord 16Dec.07
 Paley, G., p.s.c. [L] 8July08
 1Bright, R. G. T.,
 C.M.G. [F] Rif 19Dec.08
 Sub Depôt 17Dec.99

Majors—contd.

3Boden, A. D. 6Mar.09
e.a. Percival, C. V. N.
 15Oct.09
 Heriot-Maitland, J. D.
 D.S.O. 1Dec.09
 4King, A. M. 23Dec.09
s. Maclachlan, R. C.
 26Jan.10
 1Grogan, Sir E. I. B.,
bt., p.s.c. [L] 24Mar.10

Captains. (26)

2Rickman, S. H. 27July00
 1Cox, P. G. A. 15Aug.00
bt. maj. 22Aug.02
 1Salmon, G. N. 31Aug.00
s. Burnett-Stuart, J. T.,
D.S.O., p.s.c. [L] 20Feb.01
 2Cooke, B. H. H. [L]
 20Feb.01
 3Holland, S. E., p.s.c.
 20Feb.01
t. Harrington, J.
4Byrne, G. B. 18Mar.01
c.o. Dawson, Hon. H.,
D.S.O., p.s.c. [F] 18Mar.01
s. Cunningham, Sir T. A.
A. M., Bt., D.S.O.,
p.s.c. 18Jan.02
m.c. Paley, A. T. 18Jan.02
t. Stephens, G. E. B.
 21Jan.02

Captains—contd.

2Harman, A. R.,
adjt. 22Jan.02
d. 4Grant, R.F.S., D.S.O.
 8Mar.04
s. Shawe, C. 1Apr.04
 2Harrison, C. E. 12Apr.04
d. 2Seymour, W. W.
 27Apr.04
 3Davies, W. E., p.s.c.
 29Apr.04
 2Wood, D. 14May04
 4Buxton, J. L. 14May04
 3Solly-Flood, R. E.
adjt. 28July04
s. Gathorne-Hardy, Hon.
N. C. 24June08
 28Aug.04
 2Bond, A. A. G.
 15Dec.04
 2Powell, E. B. 23Jan.05
 1Pitt-Taylor, W. W.,
 D.S.O. 23Jan.05
t. Riddell, E. P. A.
 24June08
 9Feb.05
 (6) 3Wollaston, F. H. A.
 27Feb.05
 8Mar.05
 4Isaac, J. E. V. 24June08
 1Apr.05
 2Basset, W. F. 30May05
s. Dumaresq, H. W.
 23Mar.10
 2Feb.05
 4Helyar, M. H. 30May05

Captains—contd.

s. Sturgis, H. R. 4Dec.05
t. Lindsay G. M. 15Dec.06
s. Verney, R. 2Apr.08
 3Wilson, H. M. 2Apr.08
s.c. Jenkinson, J. B. 6May08
 2Dick-Cuningham,
 G. A. 10May08
 1Weld-Forester, Hon.
 E. A. C. 10May08
c.o. Prittie, Hon. F. R. D. [L]
 16 May08
s. Somerville, H. F. 8July08
t. Spencer, J. A. W. 22Oct.09
 4Hargreaves, A. K.,
adjt. 22Jan.10
 3Buller, H. C. 22Jan.10
 3Meade-Waldo, E. R.
 23Mar.10
 (5) 1Vivian, A. H. 24Mar.10
 1Follett, R. S. 15Apr.10
 1Baring, T. E. 14Oct.10
 4Burrowes, R. P.
 27Oct.10
 Prescott-Westcar,
 W. V. L. 8Dec.10

Lieutenants. (88)
d. 2Starkey, J. H. 12Apr.04
s. Gilliat, O. C. S. 12Apr.04
 (6) 3Pryce, H. B. M.
 12Apr.04
m.i. Lane, G. E. W. 29Apr.04
 4Sloggett, A. J. H.,
 14May04

<i>Lieutenants—contd.</i>	<i>Lieutenants—contd.</i>	<i>2nd Lieuts.—contd.</i>	<i>2nd Lieuts.—contd.</i>
4Prittie, Hon. H. C. O.C. 4July04	2Whitaker, H. 15Sept.07	1Sutton-Nelthorpe, O. 6Oct.06	1Coryton, J. T. 8June10
<i>de Moleyns, R. P. A.</i> 28July04	1Liddell, G. W. 3Oct.07	2Fellowes, R. T. 19June07	4Reeve, J. T. W. 5Oct.10
8Ovey, D. 24Oct.04	2Burton, R. C. 15Dec.07	3Parker, W. M. 19June07	4Campbell, H. F. 5Oct.10
2Crosbie, J. P. G. 15Dec.04	1Brownlow, G. J. 2Apr.08	3Swan, C. F. T. 9Oct.07	4Morgan-Grenville, Hon. T. G. B. 19Nov.10
(5) 1Traford, S. W. J. 23Jan.05	2Railston, H. G. M. 24Apr.08	<i>Selby-Smyth, M. B.</i> 16May08	4Edwards, B. M. M. 17Dec.10
4Sladen, G. C. 27Feb.05	2Drummond, S. H. 8July08	1Lascelles, Hon. E. C. 10June08	4Stopford Sackville, L. C. 17Dec.10
2Pigot, R. 30May05	1Leyland, R. H. 28Jan.09	2Fitzherbert-Brock- holes, T. J. 24June08	<i>Adjutants.</i>
<i>d.</i> 4Morris, T.H.P. 5July05	4Richardson, H. S. C. 1Apr.09	4Bligh, Hon. N. G. 24June08	2Harman, A. R., <i>capt.</i> 29Nov.07
4Howard, H. R. M. 11Sept.05	3Toynbee, G. P. R. 18May09	1Stewart, W. R. 24June08	1Bernard, D. J. C. K., <i>lt.</i> 17July09
4Ritson, C. W. 24June08	4Cole, J. J. B. 4Sept.09	3Phipps-Hornby, G. H. 17Feb.09	3Solly-Flood, R. E., <i>capt.</i> 15Sept.10
2Scott, H. V. 23May06	3Hopwood, R. G. 22Oct.09	1Cholmondeley, R. 28Apr.09	4Hargreaves, A. K., <i>capt.</i> 15Dec.10
<i>c.o.</i> 2Walpole, R. S. H. 17July06	4Kennedy, P. A. 30Dec.09	3Mostyn-Owen, R. A. 5May09	<i>Quartermasters.</i>
1Bernard, D. J. C. K., <i>adjt.</i> 21July06	1Morgan-Grenville, Hon. R. G. G. (<i>Master of Kinloss</i>) 22Jan.10	2Durham, E. 18Sept.09	1Morrish, W., <i>hon. lt.</i> 28Aug.01
3Dinsdale, E. C. 26Sept.06	Riley, H. L. 9Feb.10	1Paget, L. B. 18Sept.09	<i>r.</i> Morgan, E. E., <i>hon. lt.</i> 1July03
<i>c.o.</i> 4Downes, O. C. 24June06	2Boyle, Hop. J. D. 23Mar.10	3Cavendish, A. L. C. 4Dec.09	2Alldridge, J. H., <i>hon. lt.</i> 8Nov.05
1June07	<i>w.a.</i> Banbury, W. M. V. 24Mar.10	3Alexander, M. 11Dec.09	<i>r.</i> Walter, J., <i>hon. lt.</i> 10Feb.06
<i>c.o.</i> Jones-Vaughan, H. T. C. 25June07	4Moore-Gwyn, H. G. 15Apr.10	1Micklem, J. 5Mar.10	4Mitchell, G., <i>hon. lt.</i>
2Wingfield, Hon. M. A. 3July07	2nd Lieutenants. (24)	3Godolphin Osborne, M. 20Apr.10	3Eastmead, L., <i>hon. lt.</i> 28May10
	3Meysey-Thompson, Hon. C. H. M. 29Aug.06	1Hopwood, R. H. 18May10	

(Extract from *Official Monthly Army List*, January, 1911.)

REGIMENTAL STATE.

1 January, 1911.

Distribution.	Officers.	W.O.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Corporals.	Riflemen.	Total N.C.O.'s and Men.
1st Battalion	24	2	39	13	40	522	614
2nd Battalion	26	2	45	16	38	956	1,055
3rd Battalion	21	2	41	16	40	657	754
4th Battalion	29	2	47	14	40	780	881
Depôt	7	1	14	4	22	224	264
Sub-Depôt	5	1	30	16	12	30	88
Staff and "Seconded"	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	144	10	216	79	192	3,169	3,656

ROLL OF OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE, 1911.

COLONEL-IN-CHIEF.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. Arthur W. P. A., *Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Personal A.D.C. to H.M. The King.*

1st BATTALION (Dublin).

Colonel Commandant.

Major-General Sir A. F. Warren, *K.C.B.*

Commanding.

Brevet-Colonel *Hon. C. G. Fortescue, C.M.G., D.S.O.*

Company Commanders.

Major R. B. Stephens.	Capt. G. N. Salmon.
Major J. D. Heriot-Maitland, <i>D.S.O.</i>	Capt. A. R. Harman.
	Capt. W. Pitt-Taylor.
Major <i>Sir</i> E. I. B. Grogan, <i>Bart.</i>	Capt. <i>Hon.</i> E. Weld-Forester.
	Capt. T. E. Baring.
Brevet-Major P. G. A. Cox.	

Lieutenants.

G. W. Liddell.	N. J. B. Leslie.
R. H. Leyland.	

Second Lieutenants.

O. Sutton-Nelthorpe.	J. Micklem.
<i>Hon.</i> E. C. Lascelles.	T. R. Eastwood.
W. R. Stewart.	R. H. Hopwood.
R. Cholmondeley.	J. T. Coryton.
L. B. Paget.	

Adjutant.

D. J. C. K. Barnard, *Lieutenant.*

Quartermaster.

W. Morrish, *Hon. Lieutenant.*

2ND BATTALION (Calcutta).

Colonel Commandant.

General Sir Martin Dillon, G.C.B., C.S.I. [R.].

Commanding.

Lieut.-Colonel C. D. Shute.

Company Commanders.

Major H. M. Biddulph.

Capt. D. Wood.

Major G. M. N. Harman,

Capt. A. A. G. Bond.

D.S.O.

Capt. E. B. Powell.

Capt. B. H. H. Cooke.

Capt. W. F. Basset.

Capt. C. E. Harrison.

Capt. G. A. Dick-Cunyngham.

Lieutenants.

J. P. G. Crosbie.

H. Whitaker.

A. A. Tod.

R. C. Burton.

R. Pigot.

H. G. M. Railston.

H. V. Scott.

S. H. Drummond.

R. S. H. Walpole.

Hon. J. D. Boyle.*Hon.* M. Wingfield.*Second Lieutenants.*

R. T. Fellowes.

E. Durham.

T. G. Fitzherbert Brockholes.

*Adjutant.*H. L. Riley, *Lieutenant.**Quartermaster.*J. H. Alldridge, *Hon. Lieutenant.*

3RD BATTALION (Tipperary).

Colonel Commandant.

Major-General Sir L. V. Swaine, *K.C.B., C.M.G.* [R.].

Commanding.

Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Petre.

Company Commanders.

Major A. D. Boden.	Capt. H. M. Wilson.
Capt. S. H. Rickman.	Capt. H. C. Buller.
Capt. S. E. Hollond.	Capt. E. R. Meade-Waldo.
Capt. W. E. Davies.	
Capt. <i>Hon.</i> N. C. Gathorne-Hardy.	

Lieutenants.

E. C. Dimsdale.	R. G. Hopwood.
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Second Lieutenants.

<i>Hon.</i> C. H. M. Meysey-Thompson.	R. A. Mostyn-Owen.
W. M. Parker.	A. L. C. Cavendish.
C. F. T. Swan.	M. Alexander.
G. H. Phipps-Hornby.	M. Godolphin-Osborne.

Adjutant.

R. E. Solly-Flood, *Captain.*

Quartermaster.

L. Eastmead, *Hon. Lieutenant.*

4TH BATTALION (Cairo).

Colonel Commandant.

Lieutenant-General J. P. C. Glyn [R.].

Commanding.

Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Radclyffe, D.S.O.

Company Commanders.

Major R. Alexander.

Major H. D. Ross.

Major A. M. King.

Capt. G. B. Byrne.

Capt. J. L. Buxton.

Capt. J. E. V. Isaac.

Capt. H. M. Helyar.

Capt. R. P. Burrowes.

Capt. W. V. L. Prescott-

Westcar.

Lieutenants.

A. J. H. Sloggett.

Hon. H. C. O'C. Prittie.

G. C. Sladen.

H. R. M. Howard.

C. W. Ritson.

O. C. Downes.

G. J. Brownlow.

H. S. C. Richardson.

J. J. B. Cole.

P. A. Kennedy.

H. G. Moore-Gwyn.

Second Lieutenants.

Hon. N. G. Bligh.

J. T. W. Reeve.

H. F. Campbell.

Hon. T. G. B. Morgan-Grenville.

B. M. M. Edwards.

L. C. Stopford-Sackville.

*Adjutant.*A. K. Hargreaves, *Captain.**Quartermaster.*G. Mitchell, *Hon. Lieutenant.*

DEPÔT (Winchester).

Commanding.

Colonel A. E. Jenkins.

Major.

Lord Henniker (3rd Bn.).

Captains.

R. S. Grant, D.S.O. (4th Bn.). W. W. Seymour (2nd Bn.).

Lieutenants.

J. H. Starkey (2nd Bn.).	Hon. R. G. G. Morgan-Gren-
T. H. P. Morris (4th Bn.).	ville (Master of Kinloss)
G. P. R. Toynbee (3rd Bn.).	(1st Bn.).

SUB-DEPÔT (Woolwich).*Major.*

R. G. T. Bright, C.M.G. (1st Bn.).

*Captains.*F. H. A. Wollaston (3rd Bn.).
A. H. Vivian (1st Bn.)*Lieutenants.*H. B. M. Pryce (3rd Bn.). S. W. J. Trafford (1st Bn.).

EXTRA-REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED.

(In order of Regimental Seniority.)

- Major and Brevet-Colonel G. H. Thesiger, Inspector-General, King's African Rifles, Colonial Office, and Nairobi, East Africa.
- Major S. C. Long, Commandant School of Signalling, Aldershot.
- Major G. Paley, Director of Operations and Staff Duties, Canada.
- Major C. V. N. Percival, employed with the Egyptian Army.
- Major R. C. Maclachlan, Adjutant, Officers' Training Corps, Oxford.
- Captain J. T. Burnett-Stuart, D.S.O., Director of Military Operations, Dominion of New Zealand (Local Lieutenant-Colonel).
- Captain J. Harington, Adjutant, 11th Battalion, The London Regiment, 17, Penton Street, Pentonville, N.
- Captain *Hon.* H. Dawnay, D.S.O., Staff Officer to Inspector-General King's African Rifles, Nairobi, East Africa.
- Captain *Sir* T. A. A. Cuninghame, *Bart.*, D.A.Q.M.G., 5th Division, Curragh.
- Captain A. T. Paley, Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, Royal Military College, Sandhurst.
- Captain G. E. B. Stephens, Adjutant 1st Battalion Monmouthshire Regiment, Stow Hill, Newport, Mon.
- Captain C. Shawe, Acting Military Secretary to General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Forces in Ireland, Royal Hospital, Dublin.
- Captain E. P. A. Riddell, Adjutant, 7th (Reserve) Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, Alnwick.
- Captain F. H. Nugent, Adjutant Leeds and Manchester Officers' Training Corps.
- Captain H. W. Dumaesq, A.D.C. to Governor, New South Wales.

- Captain H. R. Sturgis, A.D.C. to General Officer Commanding 6th Division, Cork.
- Captain G. M. Lindsay, Adjutant, 17th Battalion The London Regiment, 66, Tredegar Road, Bow, E.
- Captain R. Verney, A.D.C. to the Governor of New South Wales, Sydney.
- Captain Hon. F. R. D. Prittie, employed under Colonial Office.
- Captain H. F. Somerville, Assistant Instructor, School of Musketry, Hythe.
- Captain J. A. W. Spencer, Adjutant, 5th Battalion The London Regiment, 130, Bunhill Row, E.C.
- Captain R. S. Follett, Officer of Company of Gentlemen Cadets, R.M.C., Camberley.
- Lieutenant O. C. S. Gilliat, A.D.C. to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia, Melbourne.
- Lieutenant G. E. W. Lane, Quarter-Master 5th Battalion Mounted Infantry, Harrismith, O.R.C.
- Lieutenant R. P. A. de Moleyns, Adjutant, 6th (Reserve) Battalion Rifle Brigade, Woolwich.
- Lieutenant S. A. Sherston, Regimental Adjutant, Southern Nigerian Regiment, Lagos.
- Lieutenant R. H. Leeke, 4th Battalion King's African Rifles, Bombo, Uganda.
- Lieutenant H. T. C. Jones-Vaughan, 1st Battalion King's African Rifles, Zomba, Nyasaland.
- Lieutenant W. M. V. Banbury, West African Regiment, Sierra Leone.
- Second Lieutenant M. B. Selby-Smyth (Extra), A.D.C. to Governor Western Australia, Perth, W.A.

AT THE STAFF COLLEGE.

- Captain J. B. Jenkinson.
- Lieutenant C. M. Davies.

AT THE INDIAN STAFF COLLEGE, QUETTA.

- Captain B. H. H. Cooke.

RECORD, 1910.

1ST BATTALION.

22 January.—2nd Lieutenant Hon. R. G. G. Morgan-Grenville (Master of Kinloss) promoted Lieutenant; Major R. G. T. Bright C.M.G., posted to the Battalion on absorption. Captain J. B. Jenkinson seconded whilst a student at the Staff College.

25 January.—Major C. W. C. Knox died from pneumonia at the Rifle Sub-Depôt, Woolwich.

27 January.—The Battalion proceeded by march route to Belfast and thence by rail to Dublin on change of station and occupied Richmond Barracks.

30 January.—The Battalion was inspected on parade by the G.O.C. 13th Infantry Brigade.

9 February.—Lieutenant Hon. Roger Brand resigned his commission.

24 February.—The G.O.C. 13th Infantry Brigade inspected the Battalion on "Mobilization Parade" at Richmond Barracks.

5 March.—A draft of two N.C.O.'s and forty Riflemen embarked at Southampton on 5 March on R.I.M.S. "Dufferin" for conveyance to India to join 2nd Battalion.

19 March.—Lieutenant R. G. C. Glyn resigned his commission.

7 April.—Captain R. P. H. Bernard joined the Battalion on absorption.

11 April.—2nd Lieutenant J. Micklem joined the Battalion on first appointment.

15 April.—Captain F. H. Nugent seconded whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant to the Manchester and Leeds Contingent, Officers' Training Corps.

18 April.—2nd Lieutenant J. R. Eastwood joined the Battalion on first appointment.

19 April.—Major R. G. T. Bright, C.M.G. proceeded to Woolwich for duty at the Rifle Sub-Depôt.

7 May.—Lieutenant N. J. B. Leslie posted to the Battalion on absorption.

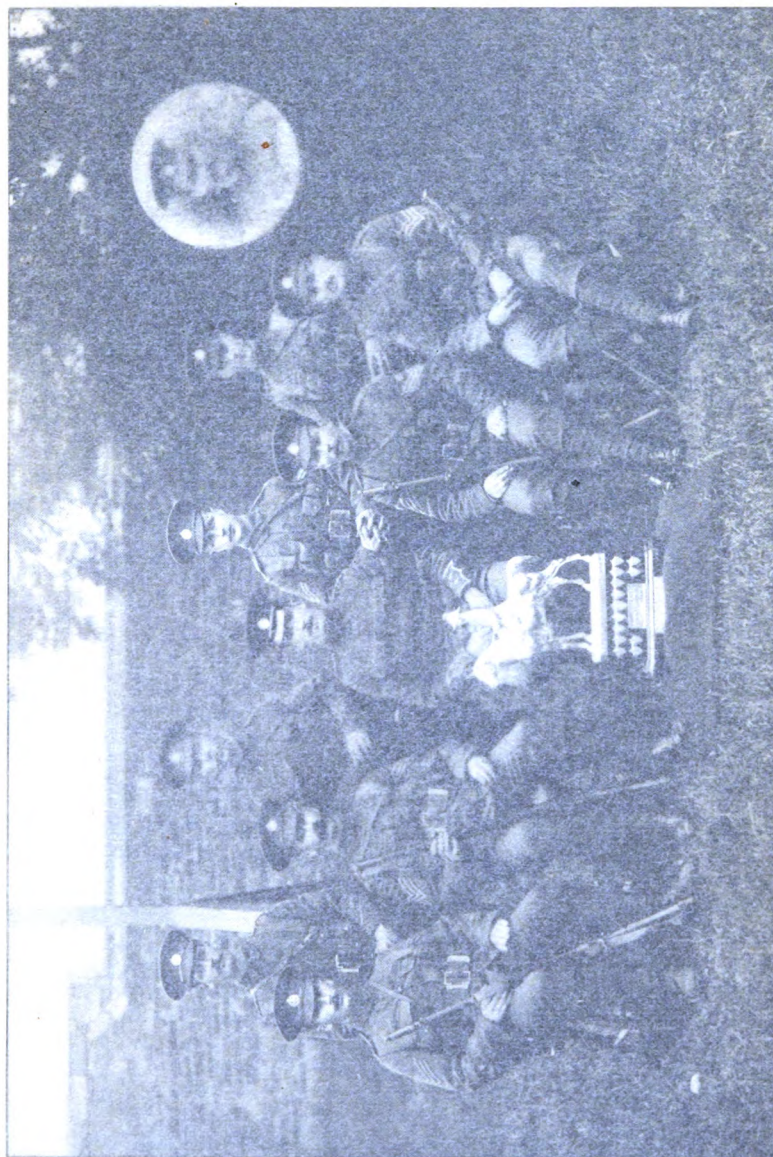
24 March.—Captain Sir E. I. B. Grogan, Bart., promoted Major,

4 May.—A party of eighteen recruits arrived from the Rifle Depôt.

15 April.—Lieutenant R. S. Follett promoted Captain and posted to the Battalion.

20 May.—The Battalion took part in the Memorial Service held

Rifleman Matthews, Corporal Richardson, Corporal Davis, Act. Sergt. Slewright, Act. Sergt. Leigh,



Act. Sergt. Clifton, Lieutenant and Adj. D. K. Bernard, Cr. Sergt. I. M. H. Churcher, Act. Sergt. Bradbury, Sergt. H. Os,

1st BATTALION
WINNERS OF QUEEN VICTORIA CUP, A.R.A. 1909.

RECORD, 1910.

1ST BATTALION.

22 January.—2nd Lieutenant Hon. R. G. G. Morgan-Greig (Master of Kinloss) promoted Lieutenant; Major R. G. T. B. C.M.G., posted to the Battalion on absorption. Captain J. Jenkinson seconded whilst a student at the Staff College.

25 January.—Major C. W. C. Knox died from pneumonia Rifle Sub-Depôt, Woolwich.

27 January.—The Battalion proceeded by march to the East and thence by rail to Dublin on change of station and to the Rifle Sub-Depôt, Perreke.

28 January.—The Battalion was inspected on parade by the General Officer Commanding the Division.

31 January.—Major R. G. T. B. C.M.G. resigned his commission.

24 February.—The C.O. 13th Infantry Brigade inspected the Battalion on "Mobilization Parade" at Richmond Barracks.

5 March.—A draft of two N.C.O.'s and four Riflemen embarked at Southampton on 5 March on R.I.M.S. "Dufferin" for conveyance to India to join 2nd Battalion.

19 March.—Lieutenant R. G. C. G. resigned his commission.

7 April.—Captain R. P. H. Berridge joined the Battalion on absorption.

11 April.—2nd Lieutenant J. M. G. joined the Battalion on first appointment.

15 April.—Captain F. H. B. seconded whilst on appointment of Adjutant to the Manchester and Leeds Officers' Training Corps.

18 April.—2nd Lieutenant R. E. Stoddard joined the Battalion on first appointment.

19 April.—Major R. G. T. B. C.M.G. proceeded to the Rifle Sub-Depôt, Woolwich for duty at the Rifle Sub-Depôt.

7 May.—Lieutenant N. J. B. G. posted to the Battalion on absorption.

24 March.—Colonel Sir E. I. B. Grogan (Part.), promoted.

4 May.—A draft of eighteen recruits arrived at the Rifle Sub-Depôt.

15 April.—Lieutenant R. S. Follett promoted to Captain and posted to the Battalion.

20 May.—The Battalion took part in the Memorial Service.

Rifleman Maddocks, Corporal Richardson, Corporal Davis, Act. Sergt. Sievwright, Act. Sergt. Leigh,



Act. Sergt Chillman, Lieutenant and Adj. D. K. Bernard, Or. Sergt. I. M. H. Churcher, Act. Sergt. Bradbury, Sergt. Bates,

1st BATTALION
WINNERS OF QUEEN VICTORIA CUP, A.R.A. 1909.

on the occasion of the funeral of His late Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII., in St. Patrick's Cathedral; a portion of the Battalion lined the streets and a portion the aisles of the cathedral.

21 May.—The following message from His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was circulated: "The Lord Lieutenant requests the General Officer Commanding troops in Dublin to have the kindness to make known in orders to all the officers and men who took part in the solemn observances and military duties of yesterday, that His Excellency was most favourably impressed by the efficient and successful manner in which all the arrangements were carried out and by the bearing of the troops who took part therein."

28 May.—Sergeant-Major L. Eastmead promoted Quartermaster with honorary rank of Lieutenant, and posted to 3rd Battalion.

1 June.—Captain G. E. B. Stephens posted to the Rifle Sub-Depôt, Woolwich, for a tour of duty.

6 June.—The Battalion proceeded by march route to Kilbride Camp for annual course of musketry and returned on 28 June, on completion thereof.

2 July.—2nd Lieutenant R. H. Hopwood joined the Battalion on first appointment.

18 June.—A party of twenty-one recruits joined the Battalion from the Rifle Depôt.

13 July.—2nd Lieutenant J. T. Coryton joined the Battalion on first appointment.

11 July.—The Battalion proceeded by march route to Killough Camp, near Enniskerry, for Battalion training, and returned therefrom on 23 July.

22 July.—Captain A. H. Vivian posted to the Battalion on promotion.

4 August.—The Battalion proceeded to Kilbride Camp for field firing, and returned on completion on 13 August. A party of 360 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen proceeded direct to Curragh Camp to take part in the All Ireland Rifle Meeting.

11 August.—A party of twenty recruits joined the Battalion from the Rifle Depôt.

19 August.—Captain A. H. Vivian and 2nd Lieutenant O. Sutton-Nelthorpe qualified at the School of Musketry, Hythe. 2nd Lieutenant O. Sutton-Nelthorpe was classified as "Distinguished."

29 August.—The Battalion proceeded to Newtown Camp, near Rathcoole for Brigade Training with the 13th Infantry Brigade. On 7 September the Brigade marched to Curragh Camp for Divisional Training. Divisional training terminated on 11 September, and on 12 September the Division marched from the Curragh for the manœuvres, which lasted until 16 September, on which date the Brigade returned to Dublin by rail from Bagenalstown.

7 September.—Lieutenant R. H. Leyland joined the Battalion having exchanged with Lieutenant G. J. Brownlow.

17 September.—Lieutenant Hon. R. G. G. Morgan-Grenville (Master of Kinloss) posted to the Rifle Depôt in relief of Lieutenant G. J. Brownlow.

8 October.—Captain F. St. J. Blacker retired on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve.

14 October.—Captain G. E. B. Stephens posted as Adjutant to the 1st Battalion Monmouthshire Regiment, Territorial Force.

20 October.—Captain G. N. Salmon posted to Battalion on absorption.

26 October.—Captain A. H. Vivian posted to Rifle Sub-Depôt, Woolwich, for a tour of duty *vice* Captain G. E. B. Stephens.

27 October.—Eleven N.C.O.'s and men joined from 2nd Battalion.

3 November.—Sixteen recruits joined from Rifle Depôt.

9 November.—Captain R. P. H. Bernard, retired on retired pay.

10 November.—2nd Lieutenants J. T. Reeve and H. T. Campbell, 4th Battalion attached, pending embarkation.

17 December.—Fourteen recruits joined from Rifle Depôt; 2nd Lieutenants J. T. Reeve and H. T. Campbell, 4th Battalion, embarked for Egypt.

22 December.—2nd Lieutenant Hon. T. G. B. Morgan-Grenville, 4th Battalion attached, pending embarkation; Captain T. E. Baring, posted to Battalion on promotion.

25 December.—Captain A. R. Harman, posted to Battalion on absorption.

Extract from Annual Inspection Report:—

“Report of Brigadier General Commanding 13th Brigade.—The 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade is a very smart, well dressed, well turned out Battalion. The Battalion drills smartly and accurately in close order. The deportment of the men in town and on sentry-go is soldier-like and smart. All duty is performed with regularity, punctuality, and accuracy.

“Report of General Officer Commanding 5th Division.—The Battalion is in a high state of efficiency. The target shooting was admirable. The Battalion manœuvres smartly and well done. The tone and dress in the streets are excellent.

“Report by General Officer Commanding the Forces in Ireland.—A very smart and well trained Battalion. Musketry specially good.”

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major H. J. Hyett.

Bandmaster C. H. Barry.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant H. J. Churcher.

Orderly-Room Sergeant, Colour-Sergeant E. Coates.

Sergeant Instructor of Musketry, Colour-Sergeant W. G. Lawrance.

Sergeant-Bugler, Sergeant G. Pipe.

Sergeant-Master-Cook, Sergeant J. Rawlings.

Pioneer-Sergeant, Sergeant W. Walker.

Band-Sergeant, Sergeant G. Dimond.

Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergeant T. Sherwood. .
 Officers'-Mess-Sergeant, Sergeant P. Shaw.
 Sergeant-Master Tailor, Sergeant T. Donovan.
 Armourer-Sergeant, Armourer-Staff-Sergeant A. Clifford.

COLOUR SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, W. Tayler.
 "B" Company, A. Richardson.
 "C" Company, J. Ede.
 "D" Company, W. Jelley.
 "E" Company, A. Boon.
 "F" Company, C. Crampton.
 "G" Company, G. Green.
 "I" Company, C. Morgan.

WAR MEDALS IN POSSESSION.

Rank.	In Possession of—					Total Number	
	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	of Medals in	Battalion.
Officers ...	5	5	1	1	0	22	
Warrant and } N.C.O.'s }	12	19	2	5	1	81	
Rifleman ...	4	14	0	1	0	36	

OTHER MEDALS.

Distinguished Conduct.

Sergeant P. Shaw.
 Sergeant J. Coyne.

Good Conduct.

Bandmaster C. J. Barry.
 Sergeant-Major H. J. Hyett.
 Colour-Sergeant C. Morgan.
 Colour-Sergeant W. Tayler.
 Sergeant-Bugler G. Pipe.
 Sergeant-Master-Tailor T. Donovan.
 Acting-Corporal A. Sweetman.
 Rifleman S. Potter.
 Rifleman A. Johnson.

NUMBER IN POSSESSION OF GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge ...	117
Two Good Conduct Badges ...	62
Three Good Conduct Badges ...	4
Four Good Conduct Badges ...	9
Five Good Conduct Badges ...	0
Total ..	192

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES

(Obtained during the year).

1st Class, 3 ; 2nd Class, 30 ; 3rd Class, 39 ; to 21 October, 1910.

TOTAL IN POSSESSION.

1st Class, 22 ; 2nd Class, 199 ; 3rd Class, 222.

CERTIFICATES.

The following numbers are in possession of the Certificates shown :—

	Officers.	Warrant and N.C.O.'s	Riflemen.
Musketry	17	17	—
Signalling	5	2	—
School of Military Engineers ...	1	—	—
Intelligence	2	—	—
Transport	4	5	24
Supply	3	—	—
Survey	1	—	—
Saddlery... ..	—	1	—
Gymnastics	—	5	—

DEATHS.

Rank and Name.	Station.	Cause.
Major C. W. C. Knox	At Sub-Depôt, Woolwich	Pneumonia.
Acting-Sergeant F. Bennett, Dublin	...	Mental paralysis.
Rifleman W. Goodchild,	„	Inflammation of liver.

2ND BATTALION.

1 January.—Battalion put on the Dover system of pay.

7 January.—2nd Lieutenant E. Durham joined the Battalion from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

8 January.—Captain A. C. H. Kennard joined the Battalion on absorption *vice* Major H. M. Biddulph to Senior Major, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Petre, to command of 3rd Battalion.

11 January.—One Sergeant Gullick to England per H.T. *Plassy* for discharge.

27 January.—One Rifleman invalided to England per H.T. *Dufferin*.

2 February.—One Corporal, sixteen Riflemen to England per H.T. *Rewa*, for Army Reserve and discharge.

9 February.—2nd Lieutenant H. L. Riley promoted Lieutenant.

11 February.—One Pioneer Sergeant posted from 1st Battalion.

2 March.—Three Riflemen to England per H.T. *Dongola* for discharge.

11 March.—One Rifleman to England per H.T. *Plassy* for discharge.

22 March.—Captain A. C. H. Kennard retires on retired pay.

23 March.—Colonel H. P. King-Salter died of obstruction of the intestine, whilst in command of the Battalion, after only two days illness; 2nd Lieutenant the Hon. J. D. Boyle promoted Lieutenant.

24 March.—Funeral of the late Colonel H. P. King-Salter at the Military Cemetery, Calcutta.

31 March.—A draft of two Colour-Sergeants, thirty-nine Riflemen, and one boy joined the Battalion on posting from 1st Battalion.

1 April.—Major G. M. N. Harman, D.S.O., posted to Battalion from 4th Battalion *vice* Captain A. C. H. Kennard.

2 April.—Captain W. F. Basset rejoined the Battalion from A.D.C. to H.E. the C. in C. in India *vice* Captain H. W. Dumaresq.

25 April.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Shute, posted from 3rd Battalion to command from 24 March, 1910, *vice* the late Colonel H. P. King-Salter.

29 April.—2nd Lieutenant M. B. Selby-Smyth, seconded for service on the Staff as A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor of Western Australia.

31 May.—Rifleman J. Whyman found dead in Calcutta City from exposure.

19 June.—Major G. M. N. Harman, D.S.O., joined the Battalion.

9 July.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Shute joined the Battalion.

15 July.—Colour-Sergeant W. Dickinson and Rifleman E. Pearson presented with long service medal; Colour-Sergeant W. Dickinson left the Battalion on appointment as Sergeant-Major of the 2nd Battalion K.A. Rifles.

20 July.—Lieutenant E. C. Dimsdale posted to 3rd Battalion on exchange with 2nd Lieutenant T. J. Fitzherbert-Brockholes.

13 August.—2nd Lieutenant T. J. Fitzherbert-Brockholes joined from 3rd Battalion.

23 August.—Sergeant F. Steward died at Calcutta from hæmorrhage of the intestine.

WARRANT-OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major J. H. Eastwood.
Bandmaster G. W. Salter.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant W. Marshall.
Orderly Room Quartermaster-Sergeant E. Pickering.
Sergeant Instructor of Musketry J. Ballard.
Sergeant-Bugler J. Doulton.
Sergeant-Muster-Cook E. Roper.

Pioneer-Sergeant J. Morrison.
 Band-Sergeant J. Roberts.
 Officers'-Mess-Sergeant F. Barber.
 Armourer-Sergeant J. Darby.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, J. Grant.
 "B" Company, W. Fitzgerald.
 "C" Company, A. Curtis.
 "D" Company, C. Hunt.
 "E" Company, H. Stevens.
 "F" Company, F. Williams.
 "G" Company, W. Halloran.
 "H" Company, E. Pauly.

WAR MEDALS IN POSSESSION.

Rank.	In Possession of—				Total Number of Medals in Battalion.
	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	
Officers	7	7	2	1	31
Warrant and N.C.O.'s and Riflemen }	59	31	6	19	212

OTHER MEDALS.

Distinguished Conduct.

Sergeant-Major J. H. Eastwood.
 Colour-Sergeant F. Williams.

Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Sergeant-Major J. H. Eastwood.
 Bandmaster G. W. Salter.
 Sergeant G. Bartram.
 Sergeant G. Poile.
 Rifleman E. Pearson.

Life Saving.

Rifleman T. Davis.

NUMBER IN POSSESSION OF GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	381
Two Good Conduct Badges	268
Three Good Conduct Badges	24
Four Good Conduct Badges... ..	12
Five Good Conduct Badges	2

 687

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES

(Obtained during the year).

2nd Class, 32 ; 3rd Class, 61.

TOTAL IN POSSESSION OF EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 31 ; 2nd Class, 285 ; 3rd Class, 446.

CERTIFICATES.

The following numbers are in possession of the Certificates shown :—

	Officers.	Warrant and N.C.O.'s	Riflemen.
Musketry	14	14	—
Signalling	6	6	—
School of Military Engineers ...	—	2	—
Gymnastics	1	6	1
Transport	1	9	24
Swimming	—	6	47
Nursing	—	—	11
Mounted Infantry	9	35	106
Supply	—	4	2
Telegraphy	—	—	11
Railway Duties... ..	—	—	7
Armourers	—	—	2

DEATHS, 1910.

Rank and Name.	Station.	Cause.
Colonel H. P. King-Salter	Calcutta	Obstruction of intestine.
Rifleman J. Whyman	Calcutta	Congestion of lungs.
Rifleman B. Thompson	Calcutta	Apoplexy.
Sergeant F. Steward	Calcutta	Hæmorrhage from the intestine.

3RD BATTALION.

13 January.—Captains S. E. Hollond and W. E. Davies posted to the Battalion on absorption.

18 January.—A draft of 1 N.C.O. and 25 Riflemen embarked in H.T. *Rohilla* to join the 4th Battalion.

21 January.—Captain F. H. A. Wollaston posted to the Sub-Depôt at Woolwich.

26 January.—Major J. D. Heriot-Maitland, D.S.O., posted to the 1st Battalion.

1 April.—Extract from *London Gazette*, dated 29 March, 1910 : "Lieutenant H. C. Buller to be Captain, dated 22 January, 1910."

12 April.—Lieutenant G. P. R. Toynbee detailed for a tour of duty at the Rifle Depôt, *vice* Lieutenant R. G. Hopwood, who rejoined the Battalion.

26 April.—Extract from *London Gazette*, dated 23 April, 1910 :

"Lieutenant E. R. Meade-Waldo to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910."

30 April.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Shute posted to 2nd Battalion.

2 May.—Four Officers, 80 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen attended a Mounted Infantry Concentrated Camp until 4 May.

4 May.—Captain H. F. Somerville appointed Assistant Instructor, School of Musketry, Hythe, dated 25 May, 1910.

2nd Lieutenant M. Godolphin-Osborne posted to the Battalion.

5 May.—Captain E. R. Meade-Waldo posted to the Battalion on promotion, dated 30 April, 1910.

20 May.—On the occasion of the funeral of His Late Majesty King Edward VII. the Battalion lined the streets from Dover Street to Whitehorse Street, Piccadilly.

31 May.—Extract from *London Gazette*, dated 27 May, 1910: Quartermaster and Honorary Captain W. E. Davies is placed on retired pay, dated 26 May, 1910.

Sergeant-Major Leonard Eastmead to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, *vice* Honorary Captain W. H. Davies, dated 28 May, 1910.

6 June.—Two N.C.O.'s and 8 Riflemen took part in the Royal Naval and Military Tournament from 20 June to 9 July.

9 June.—Extract from *London Gazette*, dated 3 June, 1910: "Captain H. F. Somerville seconded for serving on the Staff, dated 25 May, 1910."

9 June.—Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant L. Eastmead posted to the Battalion on promotion.

27 June.—2nd Lieutenant J. J. F. Brockholes exchanged to the 2nd Battalion with Lieutenant E. C. Dimsdale, dated 20 July, 1910.

3 June.—Major-General F. Hammersley, C.B., Commanding 3rd Infantry Brigade inspected the Battalion in Barracks, and next day in the Field.

20 June.—One N.C.O. and 19 Riflemen took part in the Army Pageant.

11 July.—Battalion marched to Rushmoor Camp, Aldershot, for Brigade and Divisional training.

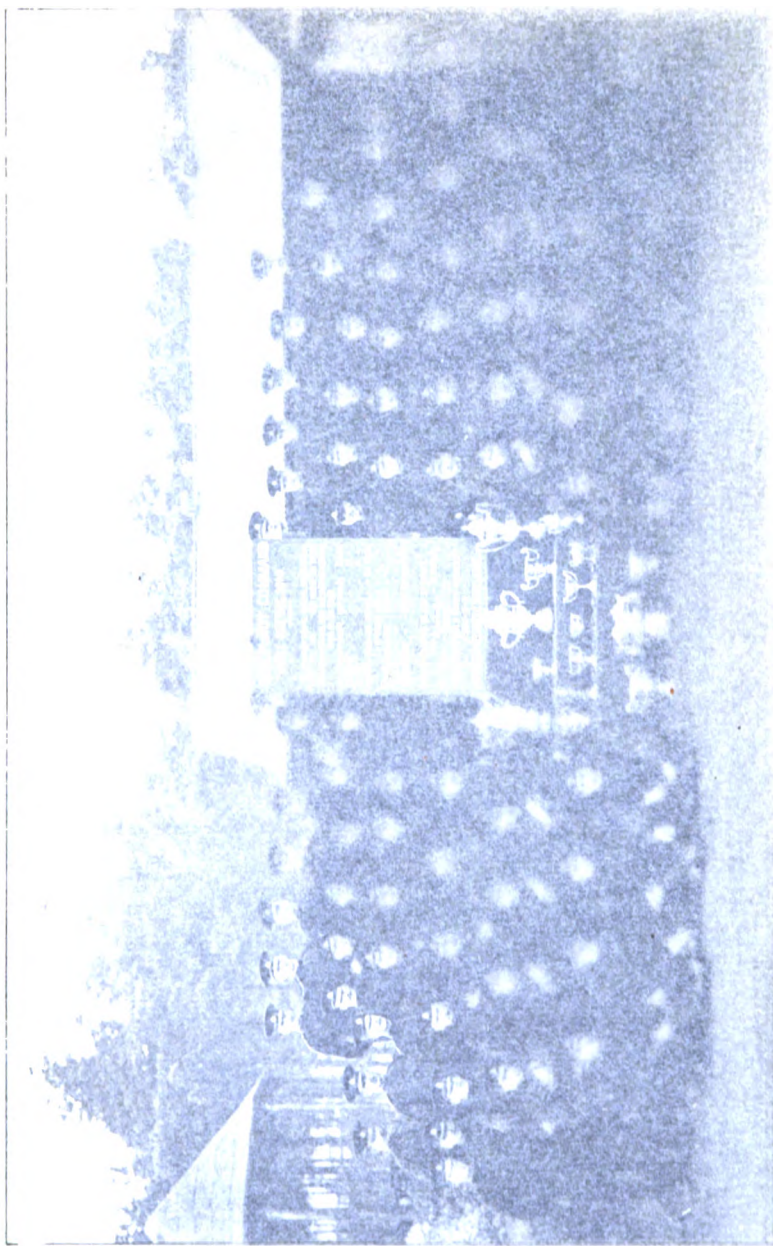
H.M. the King and H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief visited the Battalion in Camp at Rushmoor.

29 July.—Battalion returned to Bordon.

3 August.—Battalion left Bordon for Divisional Inspection, returning on 5 August.

9 August.—The Battalion was inspected by Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., Colonel-in-Chief, who caused the following order to be issued to the Battalion:—

Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief desires to express his great satisfaction with the general turn-out and smartness of the 3rd Battalion on parade, and with the cleanliness and order in which he found all the Barracks and institutes.



10 March.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.
 11 March.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.
 12 March.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.
 13 March.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.
 14 March.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.
 15 March.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.
 16 March.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.
 17 March.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.
 18 March.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.
 19 March.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.
 20 March.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.
 21 March.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.
 22 March.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.
 23 March.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.
 24 March.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.
 25 March.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.
 26 March.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.
 27 March.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.
 28 March.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.
 29 March.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.
 30 March.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.
 31 March.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.

1 April.—The 80 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen attended a Meeting of the Officers' Club until 4 May.

2 April.—Lieutenant J. H. M. appointed Assistant Instructor, 1st Battalion, 1st Division, dated 23 May, 1910.

3 April.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.

4 April.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.

5 April.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.

6 April.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.

7 April.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.

8 April.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.

9 April.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.

10 April.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.

11 April.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.

12 April.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.

13 April.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.

14 April.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.

15 April.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.

16 April.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.

17 April.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.

18 April.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.

19 April.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.

20 April.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.

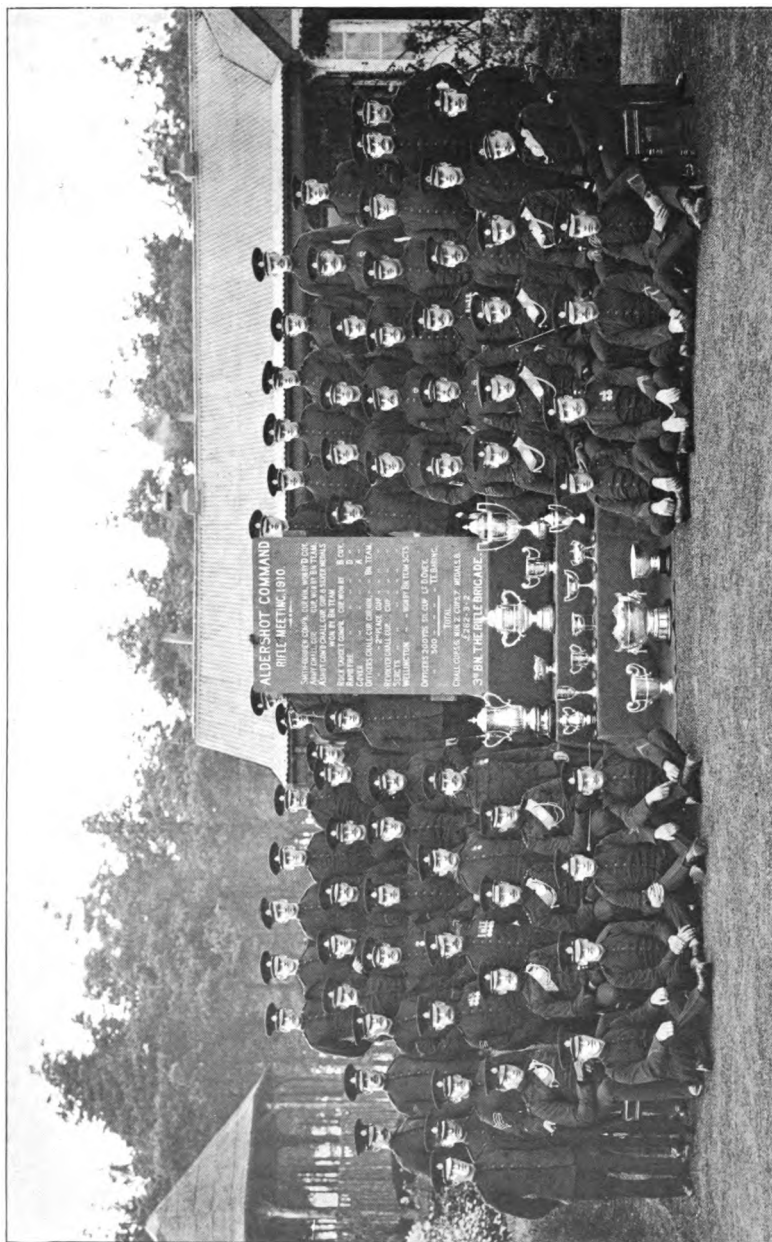
21 April.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.

22 April.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.

23 April.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.

24 April.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.

25 April.—Lieutenant J. H. M. to be Captain, dated 23 March, 1910.



3rd BATTALION.

ALDERSHOT COMMAND RIFLE MEETING, 1910.
"D" COMPANY, WINNERS OF THE SMITH-DORRIEN CUP.

Although he has not had an opportunity this year of seeing the Battalion in the field, yet from the general report on the efficiency of the Battalion he is proud to think that all ranks are working to maintain that high reputation which the Rifle Brigade have always borne in the Army.

Captain Hon. N. C. Gathorne-Hardy posted to the Battalion on absorption, dated 5 August, 1910.

Major Hata, Imperial Japanese Army, attached to the Battalion during the month of August.

6 September.—Battalion left Bordon for Inter-Divisional and Command Manœuvres, returning to Bordon 13 September.

9 September.—Lieutenant G. C. Sladen attached to the Battalion pending absorption.

17 September.—Remarks of General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Aldershot Command, on Battalion Musketry return, 1909: "Very satisfactory indeed, by far the best of all Corps in the Command."

19 September.—Battalion left Bordon for Army Manœuvres, returning on 25th.

20 September.—Extract from *London Gazette*, dated 16 September, 1910.

"Captain R. E. Solly-Flood to be Adjutant *vice* H. C. Buller, dated 15 September, 1910."

27 September.—The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Aldershot Command, visited the Battalion to say "Good-bye."

In course of his remarks, Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien said that during its stay in the Aldershot Command, the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade had set an example in musketry, not only to Aldershot, but to the Army in general. The new musketry course which started in 1909 had taken most regiments by surprise, but the Battalion had shown that the conditions of it were not impossible, and had maintained an even higher standard the following year. Their performance at the Aldershot Rifle meetings had been most praiseworthy, and although other Regiments had done their utmost to defeat them this year, they had still come out on top with an even higher record than in 1909. He said how glad he had been to receive such good reports from Brigadier-General Hammersley, Commanding the 3rd Brigade, as to the high state of discipline and efficiency of the Battalion in all respects.

In conclusion, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief said:—"You will now understand how I regret the departure of the Rifle Brigade from the Command, and I can assure you I shall watch your future with deep interest, and shall look forward to the time when I may again have the pleasure and the honour to have you in my Command. May you keep up the deservedly high reputation you have on leaving the Aldershot Command." He then wished the Battalion God speed and good luck in their new station.

3 October.—The Battalion strength: Officers, 18; other ranks, 654; women, 30, and children, 40; left Bordon in two troop trains

for Fishguard where they embarked in the S.S. *Great Western*. They arrived at Waterford at 6 a.m., 4 October.

Captain Meade-Waldo and 2nd Lieutenant Phipps-Hornby, with 35 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, who were detailed for a Mounted Infantry Course at Longmoor, remained to hand over to the 2nd Battalion Border Regiment at Bordon.

4 October.—The Battalion arrived at Tipperary under Command of Major A. D. Boden.

12 October.—Major-General W. P. Pulteney, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding 6th Division, inspected the Barracks and Institutions.

19 October.—The Battalion was inspected on parade in drill order by General the Right Hon. Sir Neville Lyttelton, G.C.B., Commanding-in-Chief the forces in Ireland. He afterwards visited the Companies at winter training and went round Barracks; on his departure he desired the Commanding Officer to convey to all ranks his satisfaction in the appearance and turn-out of the Battalion.

22 October.—Captain H. M. Wilson proceeded to Cambridge University for a month's attachment on duty with the Cambridge University Training Corps.

25 October.—The Battalion was inspected on parade and in barracks by Brigadier-General F. C. Carter, C.B., Commanding 16th Infantry Brigade.

10 November. — "E" Company adjudged the best shooting Company for the year and stands first on parade, remaining Companies in order of merit.

24 November.—Extract from Irish Command orders, Lieutenant G. C. Sladen posted to the 4th Battalion on absorption.

25 November.—2nd Lieutenant Hon. C. Meysey-Thompson proceeded to Hythe for Maxim Gun course.

29 November.—Lieutenant R. G. Hopwood proceeds to Fermoy for course of Military Engineering.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major A. E. Ayers.
Bandmaster R. T. Stevens.

STAFF SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant A. R. Cox.
Orderly-Room Sergeant W. Wallace.
Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry C. Howard.
Sergeant-Bugler G. Adams.
Sergeant-Master-Cook W. Bezer.
Pioneer-Sergeant W. A. Moore.
Band Sergeant J. Smith.
Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergeant H. Vigor.
Sergeant-Master-Tailor A. Stevens.
Armourer-Quartermaster-Sergeant A. Blair.

COLOUR SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, H. Wilkins.
 "B" Company, F. Jackson.
 "C" Company, A. Curtis.
 "D" Company, A. Coombs.
 "E" Company, F. Back.
 "F" Company, F. Marshall.
 "G" Company, A. Smart.
 "H" Company, J. Denton.

WAR MEDALS IN POSSESSION.

Rank.	In Possession of—					Total Number of Medals in Battalion.
	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	
Officers ...	2	5	—	1	—	16
Warrant and N.C.O.'s }	27	6	2	3	1	62
Riflemen ...	20	4	4	—	—	40

OTHER MEDALS.

Good Conduct.

Bandmaster R. T. Stevens.
 Sergeant-Major A. E. Ayers.
 Quartermaster-Sergeant A. R. Cox.
 Colour-Sergeant C. Howard.
 Colour-Sergeant A. Smart.
 Colour-Sergeant A. Curtis.
 Sergeant W. Bezer.
 Sergeant W. Wallace.
 Sergeant C. Allen.
 Sergeant J. Staines.
 Sergeant G. Madeley.
 Rifleman W. Groves.
 Rifleman W. Leavold.

NUMBER IN POSSESSION OF GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge ...	190
Two Good Conduct Badges ...	40
Three Good Conduct Badges ...	18
Four Good Conduct Badges ...	9
Five Good Conduct Badges ...	—
Total ...	257

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES

(Obtained during the year).

1st Class, 1 ; 2nd Class, 32 ; 3rd Class, 104.

TOTAL IN POSSESSION.

1st Class, 23; 2nd Class, 175; 3rd Class, 332.

CERTIFICATES.

The following numbers are in possession of the Certificates shown:—

				Officers.		Warrant and N.C.O.'s		Riflemen.
Musketry	...	...	...	12	...	24	...	—
Signalling	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	—
School of Military Engineers	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	—
Gymnastics	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	—
Transport	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	44

4TH BATTALION.

7 January.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Radclyffe, D.S.O., arrived per S.S. *Osterley* and assumed command of the Battalion.

10 January.—“A” Company under Major A. M. King, 2nd Lieutenants W. M. V. Banbury and G. Fortescue, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 79 other ranks, 3 women, and 4 children joined Headquarters from Cyprus per S.S. *Salamis*, having disembarked at Alexandria.

“F” “G” “H” Companies commenced the second half of Company Training, finishing on 22 January.

24 January.—“A” “B” “C” “D” “E” Companies commenced the second half of Company Training, finishing on 9 February.

3 February.—Captain A. M. King to be Major, *vice* Brevet-Colonel J. E. Gough, V.C., A.D.C. to the King, promoted. Dated 23 December, 1909.

11 February.—Major A. M. King posted to Battalion on promotion, dated 2 February, 1910.

23 February.—Left Half Battalion (“E” “F” “G” “H” Companies) under Major R. Alexander, proceeded to Abbassia Camp to fire Table “B” Musketry.

25 February.—Sergeant-Major George Mitchell to be Quartermaster with the Honorary Rank of Lieutenant, *vice* J. Knott, placed on retired pay, dated 19 February, 1910.

1 March.—Lieutenant A. K. Hargreaves to be Captain, *vice* J. B. Jenkinson, seconded, dated 22 January, 1910.

13 March.—“E” “F” “G” “H” Companies returned to Headquarters on completion of Table “B” Musketry.

17 March.—Right Half Battalion (“A” “B” “C” “D” Companies) under Major G. M. N. Harman, D.S.O., proceeded to Abbassia Camp to fire Table “B” Musketry.

25 April.—N.C.O's. of "F" and "G" Companies struck off for instruction under Company Commanders till 9 May.

10 May.—N.C.O's. of "C" and "H" Companies struck off for instruction under Company Commanders till 23 May.

20 May.—The Battalion, strength as under, took part in the Memorial Service for his late Majesty King Edward VII., held in the Inner Square of Kasr-el-Nil Barracks. Strength 11 Officers, 660 Rank and File.

26 May.—The Battalion went through the Annual Course of Field Firing (Part IV., Table "B") one Company at a time, and finished 11 June.

27 May.—Lieutenant A. H. Vivian to be Captain, *vice* Sir E. I. B. Grogan, Bart., promoted, dated, 24 March, 1910.

31 May.—Captain A. H. Vivian posted to 1st Battalion, dated 24 May, 1910.

24 June.—2nd Lieutenant W. M. V. Banbury to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. H. Vivian promoted, dated 24 March, 1910.

15 July.—N.C.O's. of "D" and "E" Companies struck off for instruction under Company Commanders,

29 July.—2nd Lieutenant Howell G. Moore-Gwyn to be Lieutenant, *vice* R. S. Follett promoted, dated, 15 April, 1910.

8 August.—Lieutenant J. J. B. Cole, with 60 N.C.O's. and Riflemen of "D" "E" "G" and "H" Companies proceeded to Mex Camp to practise for, and fire A.R.A. Competitions.

11 August.—"A" Company struck off duties for gymnastics. "D" and "E" Companies returned to duty from N.C.O.'s Training. "G" Company returned to duty from gymnastics.

16 August.—"A" "B" "C" and "F" Companies proceeded to Mex Camp to Fire A.R.A. Competitions.

27 August.—"A" "B" "C" and "F" Companies returned from Mex Camp.

27 August.—The Boys of the Battalion returned from Mex Camp, having been there since the 15th.

29 August.—Regimental Birthday celebrated on this date instead of 25th. Bayonet Fighting Competitions, and Competitions on Miniature Range in morning. Sports in the afternoon, and Concert in evening.

15 September.—The following W.O. letter sent to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught is published for information:—

"Sir,—With reference to your Royal Highness's letter, No. 115, dated 18 April, 1908, and subsequent correspondence on the subject of 'Pyrenees,' being added to the battle honours of the Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own) I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of this honourable distinction being awarded to the Regiment."

21 September.—Lieutenant G. J. Brownlow joined, *vice* Lieutenant R. H. Leyland.

5 Sergeants returned from Hythe.

1 October.—1 Acting Sergeant, 1 Woman and 2 Children joined, per H. T. *Dongola* on posting from 3rd Battalion.

17 October.—“A” “B” “D” and “E” Companies proceeded to Camps at Meadi, Tourah, Massara, and Helouan respectively for Company Training.

20 October.—2nd Lieutenants G. S. W. Reeve and H. F. Campbell posted to the Battalion on 1st appointment, and posted to “H” and “F” Companies respectively, dated 11 October, 1910.

1 November.—Lieutenants Ritson and Brownlow, 2 Sergeants, 1 Acting Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 2 Buglers, and 25 Riflemen joined the Camel Corps at Abbassia for a course of instruction.

6 November.—“A” “B” “D” and “E” Companies returned to Headquarters, and did one more week to complete Company Training.

14 November.—“C” “F” “G” and “H” Companies proceeded to Camps at Meadi, Toura, Massara, and Helouan respectively for Company Training.

19 November.—Lieutenant G. C. Sladen posted to the Battalion on Absorption, dated 11 October, 1910.

2nd Lieutenant Hon. F. C. Morgan-Grenville posted to the Battalion on first appointment, dated 22 November, 1910.

3 December.—“C” “F” “G” and “H” Companies returned to Headquarters and did one more week to complete Company Training.

23 December.—Lieutenant R. P. Burrowes to be Captain.

27 December.—Lieutenant G. C. Sladen arrived from 3rd Battalion on posting.

28 December.—Captain R. P. Burrowes posted on promotion to “G” Company.

30 December.—2nd Lieutenants Reeve and Campbell arrived on first appointment.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major C. Saunders.
Bandmaster J. Brady.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant W. Wood.
Orderly-Room Sergeant, Quartermaster-Sergeant A. Heaney.
Acting Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry, Sergeant H. Wiskar.
Sergeant-Bugler W. Green.
Sergeant-Master-Cook—Vacant.
Pioneer-Sergeant R. White.
Band-Sergeant T. Eggerdon.
Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergeant F. Evans.
Officers'-Mess Sergeant, Sergeant H. Harwood.
Sergeant-Master Tailor J. Ling.
Armourer-S.-Sergeant T. Brockett (A.O.C.).

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, H. Elso.
 "B" Company, W. Pelling.
 "C" Company, F. Moore.
 "D" Company, W. Miller.
 "E" Company, A. Skinner.
 "F" Company, F. Harrison.
 "G" Company, F. Monks.
 "H" Company, W. Clarke.

WAR MEDALS IN POSSESSION.

Rank.	In Possession of—				Total Number of Medals in Battalion.
	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	
Officers ...	8	5	1	1	} ... 103
Warrant and N.C.O.'s ..	27	3	1	3	
Riflemen ...	20	1	—	2	

OTHER MEDALS.

Distinguished Conduct.

Colour-Sergeant W. Clarke.

Good Conduct.

Bandmaster J. Brady.
 Colour-Sergeant A. Skinner.
 Sergeant H. Plater.
 Sergeant C. Wallis.
 Acting Sergeant H. Burton.

NUMBER IN POSSESSION OF GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge ...	393
Two Good Conduct Badges ...	208
Three Good Conduct Badges ...	19
Four Good Conduct Badges ...	13
Five Good Conduct Badges ...	—
Total... ..	633

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES

(Obtained during the year).

Acting-Schoolmaster, 2; 1st Class, 6; 2nd Class, 27; 3rd Class, 59.

TOTAL IN POSSESSION.

Acting-Schoolmaster, 4; 1st Class, 21; 2nd Class, 237; 3rd Class, 416.

CERTIFICATES.

The following numbers are in possession of the Certificates shown:—

	Officers.	Warrant and N.C.O.'s	Riflemen.
Musketry	17	20	1
Signalling	4	3	—
School of Military Engineers ...	—	4	—
Gymnastic	1	12	1
Transport	3	8	27
Swimming	—	123	642
Cycling	—	5	17
Other Certificates	9	43	67

DEATHS.

Regimental No.	Rank and Name.	Station.	Cause.
6860	Corporal W. Marriott	Cairo	Fractured skull.
82	Rifleman P. Wade	„	Burns.
1245	Acting-Corporal A. Trowse	„	Enteric fever.
2451	Rifleman T. Estall	„	Gunshot wound.
1861	Rifleman T. Wallis	„	Pneumonia.

RIFLE DEPÔT.

21 January.—A draft of 10 Recruits proceeded to Bordon to join 3rd Battalion.

7 March.—A draft of 9 Recruits proceeded to join 1st Battalion at Dublin.

11 March.—Sergeant-Major H. E. Worthing posted to Rifle Depôt.

22 March.—One Corporal and 15 Recruits posted to 3rd Battalion at Bordon.

19 April.—Riflemen A. Izzard and C. Lovett awarded Long Service and Good Conduct Medals.

12 April.—Lieutenant G. P. R. Toynbee posted to Rifle Depôt.

12 April.—Lieutenant R. G. Hopwood posted to 3rd Battalion.

4 May.—A draft of 18 Recruits proceeded to join 1st Battalion, Dublin.

19 May.—Memorial Service held in Cathedral. Funeral of the late King Edward VII.

24 May.—A draft of 17 Recruits proceeded to join 1st Battalion, Dublin.

17 June.—A draft of 21 Recruits proceeded to join 1st Battalion, Dublin.

29 July.—A draft of 13 Recruits proceeded to join 1st Battalion, Dublin.

10 August.—A draft of 1 Rifleman and 18 Recruits proceeded to join 1st Battalion, Dublin.

6 September.—Lieutenant G. J. Brownlow posted to 4th Battalion, Cairo.

8 September.—No. 2 Depot King's Royal Rifle Corps won Cricket Championship.

17 September.—Lieutenant Hon. R. G. G. Morgan-Grenville (Master of Kinloss) posted to Rifle Depot for a tour of duty.

4 October.—Major-General in Command Administration, Southern Command, inspected Rifle Depot.

4 October.—A draft of 19 Recruits proceeded to join 1st Battalion, Dublin.

5 October.—A draft of 1 N.C.O. and 12 Recruits proceeded to join 3rd Battalion, Tipperary.

13 October.—Colour-Sergeant R. Tomlinson, Acting Corporal W. Wright, Riflemen F. Pearce and C. Brown awarded Long Service and Good Conduct Medals.

2 November.—One N.C.O. and 16 Recruits proceeded to join 1st Battalion, Dublin.

30 November.—A draft of 15 Recruits proceeded to join 3rd Battalion, Tipperary.

12 December.—A draft of 12 Recruits proceeded to join 3rd Battalion, Tipperary.

16 December.—A draft of 14 Recruits proceeded to join 1st Battalion, Dublin.

WARRANT-OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major A. E. Worthing.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Small.

Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergeant A. P. Hunt.

COLOUR SERGEANTS.

"I." Company, R. Tomlinson.

"II." Company, J. Carey.

"III." Company, F. French.

"IV." Company, A. Rumbold.

WAR MEDALS IN POSSESSION.

Rank.	In Possession of—										Total Number of Medals in Battalion.
	One.		Two.		Three.		Four.		Five.		
Officers ...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
Warrant and N.C.O.'s }	12	...	8	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	64
Riflemen ...	22	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	—	...	38

OTHER MEDALS.

Distinguished Conduct and Bar.

Sergeant-Major H. E. Worthing.

Distinguished Conduct.

Acting-Corporal G. Ellis.

Good Conduct.

Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Small.

Sergeant-Major H. E. Worthing.

Colour-Sergeant M. Carey.

Colour-Sergeant R. Tomlinson.

Colour-Sergeant F. French.

Sergeant F. Sherwood.

Acting Corporal S. Watkins.

Acting Corporal W. Wright.

Rifleman F. Pearce.

Rifleman C. Brown.

Rifleman C. Lovett.

Rifleman A. Izzard.

Life-Saving.

Rifleman Austing.

NUMBER IN POSSESSION OF GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	...	...	...	5
Two Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	17
Three Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	19
Four Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	21
				—
Total	...	...	...	62

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES

(Obtained during the year).

1st Class, 2; 2nd Class, 30; 3rd Class, 145.

TOTAL IN POSSESSION.

1st Class, 11; 2nd Class, 43; 3rd Class, 44.

CERTIFICATES.

The following numbers are in possession of the Certificates shown:—

				Warrant and N.C.O.'s	Riflemen.
Musketry	...	...	...	13	—
Signalling	...	...	...	2	—
School of Military Engineers	...	...	...	1	—
Gymnastic	...	...	...	3	—
Transport	...	...	...	2	—

				Warrant and N.C.O.'s		Riflemen.
Swimming...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cycling ...	...	...	...	—	...	—
Telegraphy	...	...	...	—	...	1
Mounted Infantry	...	...	...	12	...	12
Chiropodist	...	...	...	2	...	—
Ambulance	...	...	...	3	...	5
Tailoring ...	...	...	...	2	...	—

ANNUITIES FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICES.

The following is a list of Non-Commissioned Officers who served in the Regiment who are in receipt of Annuities for the above.

1st Battalion.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Francis Lowe	...	...	...	£10
Sergeant James O'Neill	...	...	...	£10
Sergeant William Gardner	...	...	...	£10
Sergeant James White	...	...	...	£10

3rd Battalion.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Thomas Kirkham	...	...	...	£15
Colour-Sergeant Patrick Morgan	...	...	...	£10
Colour-Sergeant Elijah Hancox	...	...	...	£10

4th Battalion.

Sergeant-Major John Badger	...	...	...	£15
Colour-Sergeant Acting Sergeant-Major John Tait	...	...	...	£10
Colour-Sergeant Michael Flynn	...	...	...	£10

MUSKETRY.

1ST BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE.

	1910.	Dublin.	
Battalion Figure of Merit	108·9
Individual Field Practices, percentage of hits to rounds fired	12·3

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
51	192	216	17
Total number exercised...	...	...	476

Order of Merit of Companies.

	Figure of Merit.
"A" (Captain Hon. E. Weld-Forester's) Company	112·4
"B" (Captain R. S. Follett's) Company	105·3
"C" (Major P. A. Cox's) Company	109·5
"D" (Major Sir E. I. B. Grogan's) Company	112·4
"E" (Captain W. W. Pitt-Taylor's) Company	110·1
"F" (Captain F. St. J. Blacker's) Company	108·2
"G" (Captain A. H. Vivian's) Company	105·2
"I" (Captain Bernard's) Company	108·5

Best Shooting Company.

"A" (Captain Hon. E. Weld-Forester's) Company.

Best Shot of Sergeants and Acting Sergeants.

Colour-Sergeant J. Ede, "C" Company.

Best Shot of Corporals and Private Riflemen.

Colour-Sergeant A. Stevens, "C" Company.

Best Shots of Companies.

(Points obtained in Part III.)

"A" Company, Rifleman A. Bloomfield	...	...	150
"B" Company, Corporal A. Hopwood	...	...	149
"C" Company, Colour-Sergeant J. Ede	...	...	155
"D" Company, Acting-Corporal Thadbolt	...	...	146
"E" Company, Corporal J. Davis	...	...	142
"F" Company, Sergeant G. Bradbury	...	...	150
"G" Company, Acting-Corporal Rose	...	...	147
"I" Company, Rifleman Yates	...	...	138

RECRUITS.

Part IV.

Number exercised ...	...	...	...	147
Figure of Merit ...	...	...	...	70.3

Best Shot of Recruits for the Year.

			Points.
Bandsman A. Bradshaw ...	...	...	438

FIELD FIRING.

The Field Firing was carried out at Kilbride.

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

The Army Championship (Series A).—Sergeant C. Bradbury, ninth in order of merit; prize £2. This N.C.O. also got third place and prize of £5 in Series A, 1st Part.

THE SERGEANTS' RIFLE MEETING.

The Sergeants held their Annual Rifle Meeting at Kilbride, in September, a party (accompanied by their wives, &c.) going out from Dublin to take part. The day proved an excellent one, and the shooting in consequence was of a very high standard.

A feature of the Meeting was the introduction of a Ladies' Competition, which drew a good number of competitors, and which was won by Mrs. R. Cunningham, with a score of 101, the H.P.S. being 105—a very good performance.

The Birthday Cup.—Sergeant Chillman, 1st; Sergeant Derase, 2nd; Colour-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry Lawrance, 3rd.

Major Long's Cup.—Sergeant Rawling, 1st; Colour-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry Lawrance, 2nd; Colour-Sergeant Ede, 3rd.

Captain Pitt Taylor's Cup.—Sergeant Chillman, 1st; Colour-Sergeant Ede, 2nd; Sergeant Sievwright, 3rd.

Long Range Cup.—Sergeant Sievwright, 1st; Colour-Sergeant Ede, 2nd; Colour-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry Lawrance, 3rd.

The Ladies' Cup.—Mrs. R. Cunningham, 1st; Mrs. C. Crompton, 2nd.

THE ALL-IRELAND ARMY RIFLE MEETING.

This meeting was held at the Curragh, and drew a very large number of competitors from the Battalion, who gave a very good account of themselves. The weather conditions were not all that could be desired, as a very strong wind and heavy rain during the meeting upset a good many of the marksmen. Nevertheless, we managed to bring home the Curragh Challenge Cup, also the Marksman and Sharpshooters' Cup, and £130 in money prizes.

Queen Victoria Cup.—Battalion Team, 3rd, prize £6.

Kilworth Cup.—"E" Company, 3rd, prize £3 17s.; "I" Company, 4th, prize £3 17s.

Company Challenge Cup.—"D" Company, 5th, prize £8 5s.

Sergeants' Cup.—Sergeants' Team, 3rd, prize £3.

Lyttelton Cup.—"E" Company, 6th, prize £2 10s.

Curragh Challenge Cup.—"A" Company, 1st, prize, the Cup and £11; "D" Company, 3rd, prize £5 10s.; "E" Company, 5th, prize £2 15s.

Roberts' Cup, Young Soldiers.—Battalion Team, 4th, prize £2.

Warrant Officers and Sergeants.—300 yards, Sergeant Scrase, 28th, prize 5s.; Sergeant Bates, 29th, prize 5s.; 500 yards, Sergeant Bradbury, 1st, prize £3; Colour-Sergeant Ede, 10th, prize 10s.; Colour-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry Lawrance, 15th, prize 10s.; 600 yards, Sergeant Ede, 4th, prize 15s.; Sergeant Chillman, 7th, prize 15s.

Rank and File.—300 yards, Rifleman Maddock, 2nd, prize £2 10s.; Acting-Corporal Arnold, 8th, prize 15s.; 500 yards, Acting-Corporal Symons, 1st, prize £3; Corporal Richardson, 2nd, prize £2; 600 yards, Acting-Corporal Warren, and Rifleman Bannister, tied 1st, prize £2 10s. each.

Young Soldiers.—200 yards, Acting-Corporal Last, 8th, prize 10s.; 500 yards, Rifleman Hackett, 1st, prize £1 10s.; Rifleman Bond, 7th, prize 12s. 6d.

Kildare Stakes.—Battalion Team, 3rd, prize £2 10s.

Sharpshooters' Cup.—Corporal Hopwood, 1st, prize £3 and the Cup.

Marksman's Cup.—Quartermaster-Sergeant Churcher, 1st, prize, the Cup and £3.

Rifleman's Cup.—Corporal West, 3rd, prize £2.

Grand Aggregate.—Sergeant Bates, 5th, prize £1; Corporal Hopwood, 6th, prize £1; Corporal Richardson, 7th, prize £1; Corporal Symons, 8th, prize £1.

Consolation Stakes.—Sergeant Chillman, 1st, prize £3.

Boys' Competition.—Boy Clements, 1st, prize 5s.; Boy Kinney, 2nd, prize 4s.

And seventy-four other prizes.

THE BATTALION RIFLE MEETING.

The above Meeting was held at Kilbride in July, and following the firing of Table B, some very good shooting resulted. The weather, like the shooting, was good, and the meeting was voted a great success. Some new competitions were introduced to meet the modern conditions, *i.e.*, the 500 Yards Trained Soldiers' Match and the attack practice.

Battalion Cup.—"C" Company, 1st.

Casualty Cup.—"E" Company, 1st.

Attack Practice.—"B" Company, 1st.

Young Soldiers.—200 yards, Rifleman Hancock, 1st, prize £1; Rifleman Chapman, 2nd, prize 15s.; 500 yards, Acting-Corporal Last, 1st, prize £1; Rifleman Boyland, 2nd, prize 15s.; 600 yards, Rifleman Lancaster, 1st, prize £1; Rifleman Chapman, 2nd, prize 15s.

Trained Soldiers.—300 yards, Sergeant Cossy, 1st, prize £1; Rifleman Fright, 2nd, prize 15s.; 500 yards, Rifleman Day, 1st, prize £1; Acting-Corporal Parish, 2nd, prize 15s.; 600 yards, Rifleman Swain, 1st, prize £1; Corporal Richardson, 2nd, prize 15s.; 800 yards, Acting Corporal Willett, 1st, prize £1; Rifleman Brown, 2nd, prize 15s.

Aggregate Prizes, Young Soldiers.—Acting-Corporal Last, 1st, prize £2; Rifleman Bisson, 2nd, prize £1.

Aggregate Prizes, Trained Soldiers.—Acting-Corporal Waller, 1st £3; Acting-Corporal Arnold, 2nd, prize £2.

And sixty other money prizes.

FIELD FIRING.

Most interesting schemes for the above were carried out at Kilbride Camp, and excellent results obtained at objects fixed, and also appearing and disappearing.

2ND BATTALION.

(None received.)

3RD BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE.

1910.	Bordon.	
Battalion Figure of Merit	...	107·2
Individual Field Practices, percentage of hits to rounds fired, 30 per cent.		

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
55	237	304	38
Total number exercised...	...	...	634

Order of Merit of Companies.

	Figure of Merit.
"E" (Major A. D. Boden's) Company	111·6
"B" (Captain Hon. F. R. D. Prittie's) Company	110·1
"F" (Captain R. E. Solly-Flood's) Company	109·2
"H" (Captain Hon. N. C. Gathorne-Hardy's) Company	107·4
"A" (Captain S. H. Rickman's) Company	107·1
"C" (Captain W. E. Davies') Company	107·1
"D" (Captain H. M. Wilson's) Company	103·9
"G" (Captain E. R. Meade-Waldo's) Company	101·8

Best Shooting Company

"E" (Major A. D. Boden's) Company.

Best Shot of Sergeants and Acting Sergeants.

Colour-Sergeant Inspector of Musketry C. Howard.

Best Shot of Corporals and Private Riflemen.

Acting-Corporal P. Woollard.

Best Shots of Companies.

(Points obtained in Part III.)

"A" Company, Bugler T. Foot	...	...	...	139
"B" Company, Colour-Sergeant F. Jackson	...	...	...	157
"C" Company, Corporal J. Powell	...	...	...	140
"D" Company, Colour-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry C. Howard	...	...	...	158
"E" Company, Rifleman C. Angus	...	...	...	150
"F" Company, Colour-Sergeant F. Marshall	...	...	...	139
"G" Company, Acting-Sergeant P. Foster	...	...	...	141
"H" Company, Bugler V. Barnes	...	...	...	138
Band-Corporal F. Vaisey	...	...	...	142

RECRUITS.

Number exercised	...	...	...	153
Figure of Merit	64.7

Best Shot of Recruits for the Year.

2nd Lieutenant M. G. A. Osborne	...	374
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FIELD FIRING.

Schemes for Field Firing were carried out on the Fox Hills. The idea having been that an enemy retired from its first position, and subsequently took up a second and third.

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

Revolver Match.

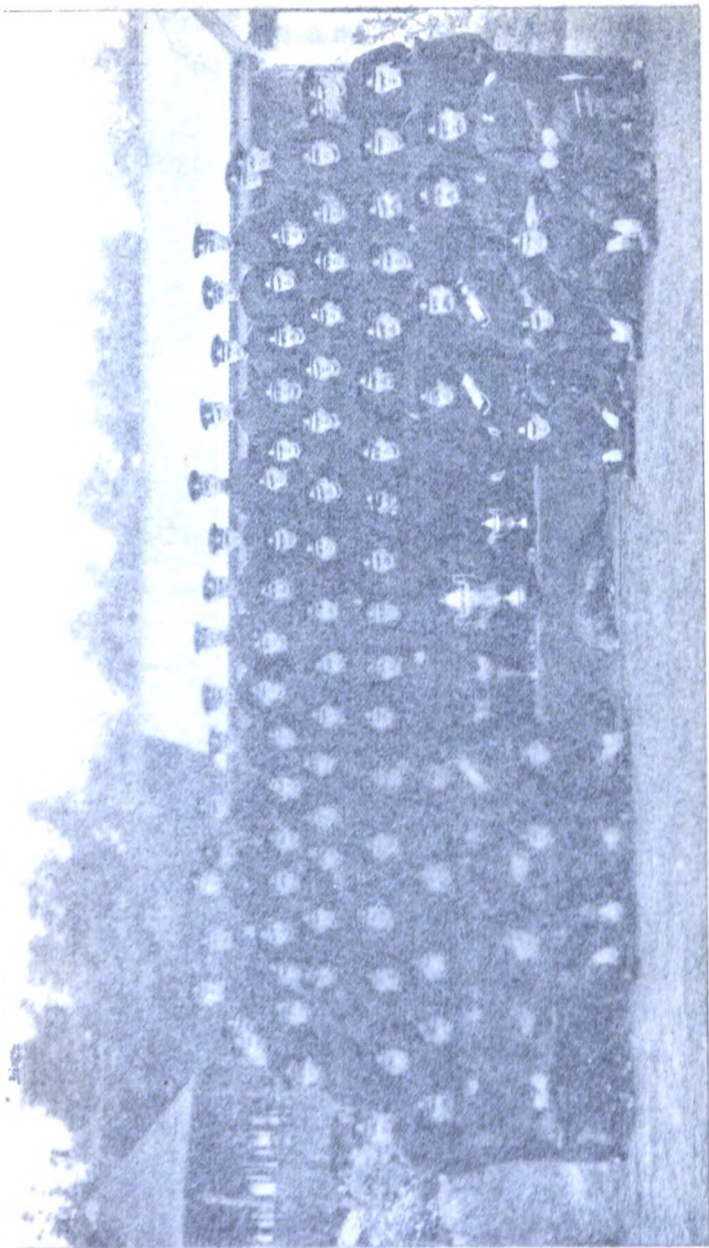
Duke of Connaught Cup, 1910.—Captain H. F. Somerville, Lieutenant T. E. Baring, 2nd Lieutenant C. Swan, Colour-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry C. Howard, Sergeants Madeley and Doddridge.

Battalion Team, 606 points.

Queen Victoria's Cup, 1910.—Lieutenant D. Ovey, Colour-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry C. Howard, Colour-Sergeant F. Jackson, Sergeant Thurston, Corporal Puttick, Acting-Corporal Woollard, Bugler Jennings, Rifleman Ferrar.

Battalion Team, 424 points.

The Whitehead Cup.—Captain Hon. F. R. D. Prittie, Lieutenant D. Ovey, 2nd Lieutenant C. Swan, Colour-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry C. Howard, Colour-Sergeants J. Denton and F. Jackson,



3rd BATTALION.

FIRST PRIZE WINNERS, ALDERSHOT COMMAND RIFLE MEETING 1903.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE GUN MATCH.

Best Shooting Company.

"E" Major A. D. Boden's Company.

Best Shot of Sergeants and Acting Sergeants.

Colour-Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry C. Howard.

Best Shot of Corporals and Private Rifemen.

Acting-Corporal P. Woodlard.

Best Shot of Companies.

(Points obtained in Part III.)

"A" Company, Bugler T. Frost	...	...	...	129
"B" Company, Colour-Sergeant F. Jackson	...	...	...	157
"C" Company, Corporal G. Powell	...	...	...	140
"D" Company, Colour-Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry C. Howard	...	...	...	158
"E" Company, Rifle-Lieutenant C. Angus	...	...	...	150
"F" Company, Colour-Sergeant F. Marshall	...	...	...	159
"G" Company, Acting-Sergeant P. Foster	...	...	...	141
"H" Company, Rifle-Lieutenant V. Barnes	...	...	...	135
"I" Company, Rifle-Lieutenant V. Barnes	...	...	...	132

RESULTS.

Army Rifle Association	...	...	...	153
British Army	617

Best Shot of Recruits for the Year.

2nd Lieutenant M. G. A. Osborne	...	374
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FIELD Firing.

Schedules for Field Firing were carried out on the Fox Hills. The first having been that an enemy retired from its first position, and subsequently took up a second and third.

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

Rifle Match.

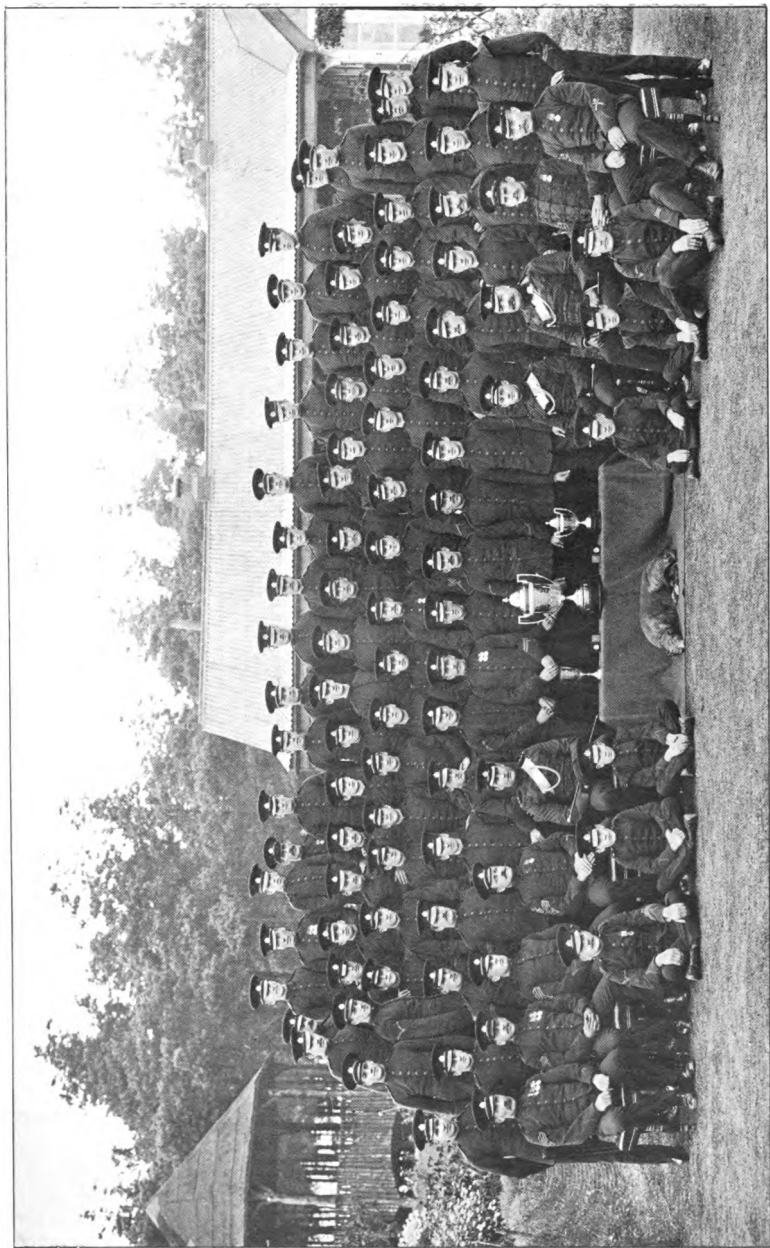
1st Battalion Cup, 1910.—Captain H. F. Somerville, 1st Lieutenant G. H. P. 2nd Lieutenant C. Swan, Colour-Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry C. Howard, Sergeants Moleley and ...

Battalion Team, 606 points.

2nd Battalion Cup, 1910.—Lieutenant D. Grey, Colour-Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry C. Howard, Colour-Sergeant F. ... Lieutenant Thurston, Corporal Puttick, Acting-Corporal ... Rifleman Ferrar.

Battalion Team, 424 points.

3rd Battalion Cup.—Captain Hon. F. R. D. Prittie, Lieutenant ... 2nd Lieutenant C. Swan, Colour-Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry C. Howard, Colour-Sergeants J. Denton and F. Jackson,



3rd BATTALION.

FIRST-PRIZE WINNERS, ALDERSHOT COMMAND RIFLE MEETING, 1910.

Sergeants Vallins and Thurston, Acting-Corporal Woollard, Rifleman Angus.

Battalion score, 1,534 points. Average, 153·4.

Inter-Company Match.

	Points.
"D" Company (Captain H. M. Wilson's)	392
"H" Company (Hon. N. C. Gathorne-Hardy's)	381
"E" Company (Major A. D. Boden's)	380
"C" Company (Captain W. E. Davies')	346

Roupeil Cup.—Lieutenant D. Ovey won £1.

The Roberts' Cup Competition.—Won by Battalion Team : Lieutenants T. E. Baring and D. Ovey, Colour-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry C. Howard, Colour-Sergeant F. Jackson, Sergeant W. Thurston, Acting-Sergeants W. Fowler and H. Loasby, Corporal J. Powell, Acting-Corporals A. Reeves and W. Smith.

Army Thirty Revolver Competition.—Eight competitors and one reserve man were selected from the Battalion out of a total of thirty chosen to represent the Army in the above competition.

Sergeant Doddridge, 3rd place, Bronze Jewel, N.R.A. Medal, and Whitehead Cup Medal.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

Sweepstakes.

Corporal J. Powell (7, v.) highest possible	£5	0	0
Acting-Sergeant T. Fowler (7, v.) highest possible	5	0	0
" " " " one bull and 6, v.	5	0	0

V = invisible small ring on Bullseye.

The Barlow 1st Stage.

Acting-Sergeant H. Loasby	£2	0	0
Acting-Sergeant T. Fowler... ..	1	0	0
Colour-Sergeant Inspector of Musketry C. Howard	1	0	0

Pool at 500.

Colour-Sergeant F. Jackson (2 bulls)	£2	0	0
Sergeant W. Thurston (1 bull)	1	0	0

TEAM MATCHES.

Duke of Westminster Rapid Firing Competition ($\frac{1}{2}$ minute)—5th place, 203 points.

Cheylesmore Cup.—Battalion Team, 2nd place.

Mappin Challenge Cup.—Battalion Team, 4th place.

RESULTS OF ALDERSHOT COMMAND RIFLE MEETING, 1910.

Smith-Dorrien Competition (39 teams entered).—Challenge Cup, Miniature Cup, and £24 won by "D" Company: Captain H. M. Wilson, Commander; Sergeant Crowther and Corporal Cox, Section Commanders; and 30 Acting-Corporals and Riflemen. 2nd Place,

"F" Company, £12: Captain R. E. Solly-Flood, Commander; Colour-Sergeant Marshall and Sergeant Willis, Section Commanders.

Match 1, Army Challenge Cup (29 teams entered).—Challenge Cup and £16 won by Battalion Team: Lieutenant Ovey, Sergeant Thurston, Corporal Vaisey, Acting-Corporals Smith, Foreman, Bugler Jennings, Riflemen Croft and Ferrar.

Match 2, Aldershot Command Challenge Cup (27 teams entered).—Challenge Cup, 8 Silver Medals, and £12 won by Battalion Team: Lieutenant Baring, Sergeant Thurston, Acting-Sergeant Ireland, Corporals Vaisey, Puttick, Acting-Corporal White, Bugler Jennings, Rifleman Ferrar.

Match 4, Detached Post Competition (131 teams entered).—6th "A" Company, £1 10s; tie 19th "F" Company, 15s.

Match 5, Rock Target Competition (95 teams entered).—Cup and £3 10s. won by "B" Company: Corporal Dearden, Acting-Corporal Foreman, Riflemen Ferrar, Giles, Marshall, Huckell, and Barber; 10th "H" Company, £1 12s. 6d.; and 2 other prizes.

Match 6, Running Man Competition (71 teams entered).—3rd "F" Company, £1 8s. 10d; 6th, "D" Company, £1 8s. 10d.; and 2 other prizes.

Match 8, Berdoe-Wilkinson Challenge Cup (30 teams entered).—2nd, Battalion Team, £5 5s.: Captain Buller, Lieutenants Baring, Ovey, Swan, Corporals Puttick and Vaisey.

Match 9, The Stanhope Cup (41 teams entered).—2nd, Battalion Team, £5 5s.: Colour-Sergeants Howard, Jackson, Sergeants Thurston, Doddridge, and Gradwell.

Match 10, Rapid Fire Competition (83 teams entered).—Cup and £4 10s. won by "D" Company: Corporal Puttick, Acting-Corporals Lucas, Perrin, Layton, Rubins, Riflemen Berry, Lancaster and Hatch, Bugler Tilbury; 2nd, "E" Company, £3 12s.: Acting-Sergeant Ireland, Acting-Corporals Smith and Ashforth, Bugler Jennings, Rifleman Lake, Denn, Marshall, Crowley and Beverley; 3rd, "A" Company, £2 14s.; 4th, "H" Company, £2 5s.; 5th, "B" Company, £2 5s.

Match 11, The Marlborough Cup (77 teams entered).—6th, "E" Company, £1 5s. 10d.; 8th, "H" Company, £1 5s. 10d.

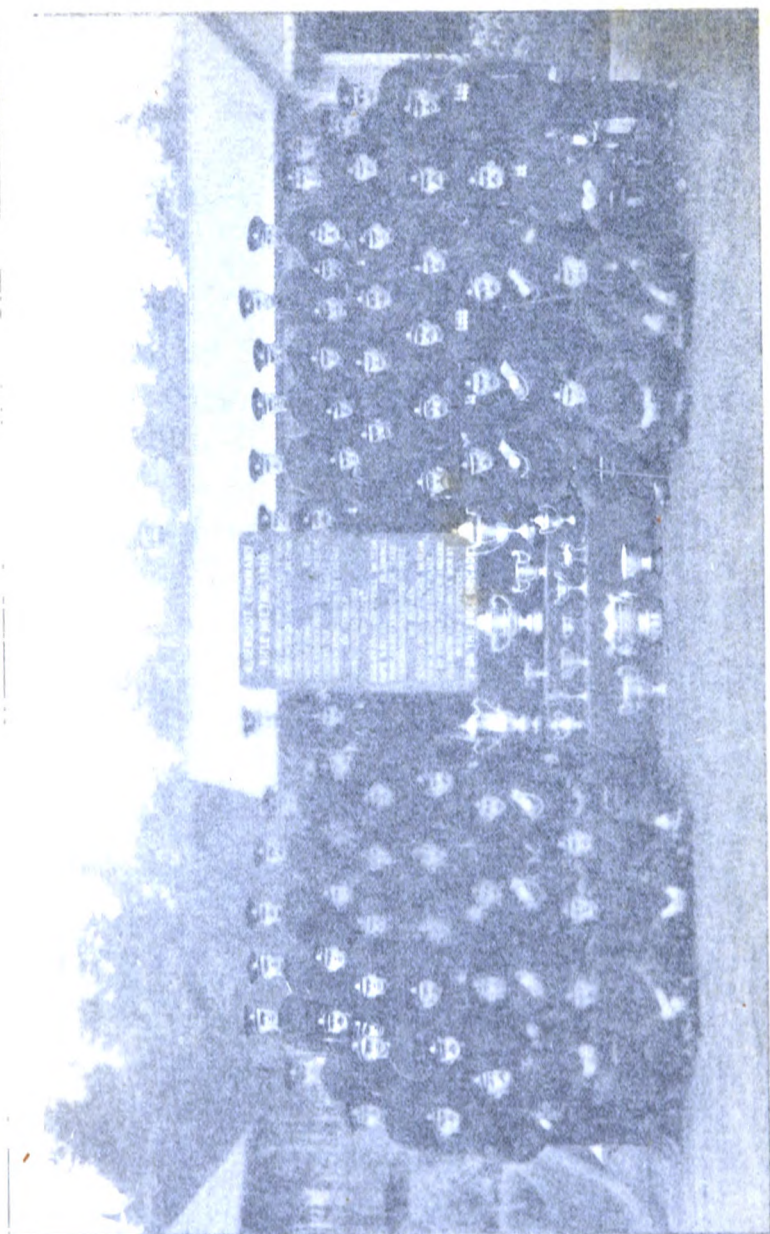
Match 12, The Earl Roberts' Prize (26 teams entered).—Tie 1st, Battalion Team, £3 18s. 9d.: Corporal Vaisey, Acting-Corporals Foreman, Smith, White and Reeves, Riflemen Ferrar and Croft.

Match 13, The Grocers' Cup (20 teams entered).—2nd, Battalion Team, £5 5s.: Colour-Sergeant Howard, Acting-Corporals Foreman, Reeves, and White, Bugler Jennings, Rifleman Ferrar.

Match 15, The Ash Cup (97 teams entered).—3rd, "D" Company, £2 5s.; 4th, "A" Company, £1 13s.; 5th, "B" Company, £1 13s.; 7th, "E" Company, £1 4s.

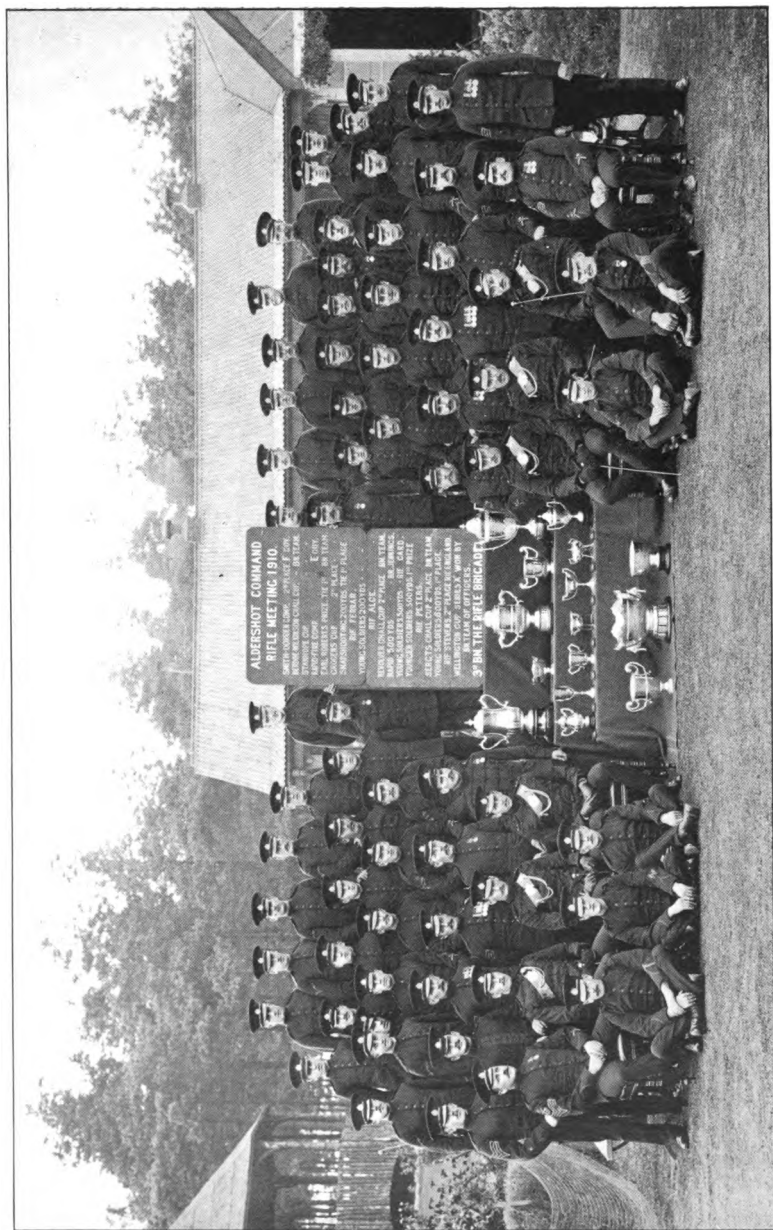
Match 16, Snap-Shooting Competition (106 teams entered).—8th, "H" Company, £1 4s.; 9th (Tie) "G" and "D" Companies, £1 each; and 2 other prizes.

Match 17, Cover Competition (98 teams entered).—Cup and



3rd BATTALION.

5th BATTALION 2nd WILMINGTONS ALDERSHOT COMMAND RIFLE MEETING 1910



£3 10s. won by "A" Company: Corporal Vaisey, Acting-Corporal Myatt, Riflemen Newson, Dolby, Hiscock, Pratt, and Windebanks; 3rd, "H" Company, £1 8s.; 4th, "E" Company, £1 1s. 8d.; 7th, "F" Company, £1 1s. 8d.

Match 18, The Officers, 200 Yards Snap-Shooting.—Silver Cup, won by Lieutenant D. Ovey.

March 19, Warrant Officers and Sergeants, 200 yards Snap-Shooting.—5th, Sergeant Doddridge, £2; 8th, Sergeant Madeley, 15s.; 16th, Colour-Sergeant Jackson, 10s.; and 3 other prizes.

Match 20, Rank and File, 200 yards Snap-Shooting.—Tie 1st, Rifleman Ferrar, £1 5s. 10d.; 13th, Rifleman Betteridge, 15s.; and 19 other prizes.

Match 21, Young Soldiers, 200 yards.—(Tie) 1st, Rifleman Alce, £1 5s.; 9th, Rifleman Beebe, 15s.; 14th, Rifleman Milton, 13s.; 18th, Rifleman Hughes, 10s.; and 18 other prizes.

Match 22, The Younger Soldiers, 200 yards.—18th, Rifleman Cranston, 10s.; and 6 other prizes.

Match 24, The Officers' Challenge Cup (16 teams entered).—Challenge Cup and Miniature Cup won by Battalion Team: Captain H. C. Buller, Lieutenants T. E. Baring, D. Ovey, and 2nd Lieutenant C. Swan; 2nd, a Silver Cup, Battalion Team, Captains Hon. F. R. D. Prittie, and E. R. Meade-Waldo, 2nd Lieutenants W. M. Parker and M. G. Osborne.

Match 25, Revolver Challenge Cup Team Competition (5 teams entered).—Challenge Cup and £6 won by Battalion Team: Lieutenants Baring and Swan, Colour-Sergeant Howard, Sergeants Thurston, Sherwood, and Madeley; 2nd, Battalion Team, £4: 2nd Lieutenants Hon. Meysey Thompson and Alexander, Sergeants Doddridge, Nicholls, and Franks, Acting-Sergeant Foster.

Match 26, Officers, 500 yards Rapid.—Won by Lieutenant T. E. Baring, Silver Cup.

Match 27, Warrant Officers and Sergeants, 500 yards Rapid.—7th, Colour-Sergeant Denton, £1; 8th, Sergeant Sherwood, 15s.; 11th, Sergeant Doddridge, 10s.; 16th, Colour-Sergeant Jackson; and 2 other prizes.

Match 28, Rank and File, 500 yards Rapid.—2nd, Bugler Jennings, £2 10s.; 8th (Tie), Riflemen Crook and Sibley, £1 each; 15th, Corporal Gosling, 15s.; and 24 other prizes.

Match 29, Young Soldiers, 500 yards.—2nd, Rifleman Card, £1 10s.; 5th, Rifleman Ellis, £1; 8th, Rifleman Rogers, 15s.; 14th, Acting-Corporal White, 10s.; and 17 other prizes.

Match 30, Younger Soldiers, 500 yards.—Won by Rifleman Peters, £2; and 9 other prizes.

Match 31, Sergeants' Challenge Cup (40 teams entered).—Challenge Cup and £4 won by Battalion Team: Colour-Sergeant Howard, Sergeants Thurston, Doddridge, and Gradwell; 2nd, Battalion Team, £3 10s.: Colour-Sergeants Jackson and Coombs, Sergeants Sherwood and Madeley.

Match 32, The Officers, 600 yards.—3rd, Lieutenant D. Ovey; 4th, 2nd Lieutenant M. G. Osborne.

Match 33, Warrant Officers and Sergeants, 600 yards.—12th, Sergeant Nicholls, 10s. ; 17th, Sergeant Sherwood, 10s. ; and 4 other prizes.

Match 34, Rank and File, 600 yards.—19th, Corporal Cox, 12s. 6d. ; 20th, Rifleman Murrell, 12s. 6d. ; and 12 other prizes.

Match 35, The Young Soldiers, 600 yards.—Won by Rifleman Stevens, £2 ; 2nd, Rifleman England, £1 10s. ; 11th, Bugler Wheatley, 15s. ; 15th, Rifleman Croucher, 10s. ; and 19 other prizes.

Match 36, The Younger Soldiers, 600 yards.—5th, Acting-Corporal Purnell, £1 ; 12th, Rifleman Middleton, 15s. ; and 6 other prizes.

Match 38, The Wellington Cup (96 teams entered).—Cup and £4 won by Battalion Team of Sergeants. Colour-Sergeants Howard and Jackson, Sergeants Thurston and Doddridge. Series A, won by Battalion Team of Officers, £4 : Lieutenant T. E. Baring, Captain H. C. Buller, Lieutenant D. Ovey, 2nd Lieutenant C. Swan. Series A. 2nd, 2nd Team of Officers, £1.

Match 40, Enlisted Boys' Competition.—3rd, Boy White, 7s. 6d. ; 4th, Boy Bell, 7s. ; 8th, Boy Cox, 6s. ; 14th, Boy Rubins, 5s.

TOTAL WINNINGS BY THE BATTALION.

Challenge Cups, 6 ; Miniature Cups, 2 ; Cups, 7 ; Medals, 8.			
Teams and Squad. Competitions	£227	8	6
Open Competitions daily	36	6	2
Grand Total	£263	14	8

In looking over the list of Entries and amount of money won by different Battalions, we find that the Battalion heads both lists with :—

ENTRIES.

Battalion.	Company.	Individual.
34	74	1,737
The next regiment, the 2nd Battalion K.O.Y.L.I., having :—		
Battalion.	Company.	Individual.
18	68	640
In money, the Battalion took		£ s. d.
Followed by—		
1st Battalion Scots Guards ... ..	...	103 13 11
1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment ... ..	...	81 13 10
2nd Battalion K.O.Y.L.I. ... ..	...	78 4 1
1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment ... ..	...	71 4 8
1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders ... ..	...	70 9 1
&c., &c., down to ... ..	...	5 15 0

4TH BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE.

1910.	Cairo.
Battalion Figure of Merit	106·5

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
68	366	447	53
Total number exercised	934		

Order of Merit of Companies.

	Figure of Merit.
"B" (Captain A. K. Hargreaves') Company	112·1
"C" (Captain M. H. Helyar's) Company	108·8
"H" (Major H. D. Ross's) Company	108·6
"F" (Captain G. B. Byrne's) Company	105·4
"D" (Captain J. L. Buxton's) Company	105·0
"E" (Captain J. E. V. Isaac's) Company	104·9
"A" (Major A. M. King's) Company	104·6
"G" (Captain J. T. Burnett-Stuart's, D.S.O.) Company	104·4

Best Shooting Company.

"B" (Captain A. K. Hargreaves') Company	112·1
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Best Shot of Sergeants and Acting-Sergeants.

Acting-Sergeant H. Burton (153).

Best Shot of Corporals and Private Riflemen.

Bandsman E. Brunton (160).

Best Shots of Companies.

(Points obtained in Part III.)

"A" Company, Rifleman H. Odell	146
"B" Company, Colour-Sergeant W. Pelling... ..	153
"C" Company, Colour-Sergeant F. Moore	139
"D" Company, Sergeant W. Shaw	145
"E" Company, Sergeant R. White	145
"F" Company, Corporal F. Garman	157
"G" Company, Acting-Corporal F. Wright	143
"H" Company, Acting-Corporal W. Tanfield	149
Band, Rifleman E. Brunton	160

RECRUITS.

Number exercised	2
Figure of Merit	66

Best Shot of Recruits for the Year.

Rifleman Ahking	Points. 76
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RESULT OF ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION COMPETITIONS, 1909.

The Hopton Cup.—Battalion Team, 7th, £5.

The Company Match.—"B" Company, 4th, £8; "E" Company, 32nd, £2; "C" Company, 52nd, £2; "D" Company, 56th, £2.

The Duke of Connaught Cup.—Battalion Team, 4th, £3.

CAIRO DISTRICT RIFLE MEETING, 1909.

(1) *Marksmen and 1st Class Shots*, 200 yards. — Sergeant C. Barker, 7th; Rifleman E. Newman, 8th; Colour-Sergeant F. Harrison, 10th; and 15 other prizes.

(1) *2nd and 3rd Class Shots*, 200 yards.—Rifleman Saunders, 8th; and 6 other prizes.

(2) *All Service Comers*.—Sergeant-Major Saunders, 1st; Rifleman Sansom, 5th; Corporal Garman, 6th; Rifleman Scott, 8th; Rifleman Haines, 10th; and 6 other prizes.

(4) *200 yards Rapid*.—Rifleman Warren, 2nd; Acting-Corporal Nance, 5th; Rifleman Mason, 8th; and 13 other prizes.

(5) *Marksmen and 1st Class Shots*, 500 yards.—Acting-Sergeant Todhunter, 9th; and 12 other prizes.

(6) *All Service Comers*.—Acting-Corporal Ramsay, 3rd; Rifleman Parker, 8th; Rifleman Andrews, 9th; Rifleman Shorey, 10th; and 3 other prizes.

(8) *500 yards Rapid*.—Acting-Corporal Fisher, 4th; Rifleman Skinner, 8th; Acting-Sergeant Shaw, 9th; Rifleman Long, 10th; and 13 other prizes.

(9) *Marksmen and 1st Class Shots*, 600 yards.—Acting-Corporal Fisher, 8th; Acting-Corporal Squibb, 9th; and 14 other prizes.

(10) *All Service Comers*.—Acting-Sergeant Tait, 10th; and 5 other prizes.

(12) *600 yards Rapid*.—Rifleman Fagg, 1st; Corporal Willis, 2nd; Colour-Sergeant Pelling, 4th; Acting-Corporal Fisher, 7th; and 13 other prizes.

(13) *1,000 Yards*.—Rifleman Huzinga, 1st; Sergeant Cullen, 2nd; Acting-Corporal Fisher, 3rd; Rifleman Smith, 5th; Rifleman Middleton, 6th.

Grand Aggregate.—Acting-Corporal Fisher, 1st; Colour-Sergeant Pelling, 3rd.

G.O.C.'s Match.—4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, 1st.

The Sirdar's Competition.—"H" Company, 3rd; "B" Company, 5th.

Competition 21.—"G" Company, 4th.

Competition 24.—Battalion Team, 3rd.

Competition 25 " " 1st.

Competition 26 " " 4th.

Competition 30 " " 1st.

Competition 33 " " 1st.

RIFLE CLUB COMPETITIONS.

Attack Competition.—"C," "F," "G," and "H" Companies. This competition was on the knock-out principle, the opposing team being represented by tiles at unknown ranges. Owing to four Companies being away on Company Training, it had to be held for half Battalion. Winners: "H" (1).

Khud Race.—"C," "F," "G," and "H" Companies. Winners: "H" (1), "C" (1), "G" 2, "F" (1).

Attack Competition.—"A," "B," "D," and "E" Companies. Winners: "D" (1), "B" 3, "B" (1), "E" 4.

Khud Race.—"A," "B," "D," and "E" Companies. Winners: "B" (2), "E" (1), "B" (1), "B" (3).

NOTE.—The numerals denote the number of the team.

CAIRO RIFLE MEETING.

Match I., 200 yards.—Lieutenant Brownlow, 3rd.

Match II., 200 yards.—Class I.—Sergeant White, 4th; Quarter-master-Sergeant Wood, 6th; Rifleman Fagg, 7th; and 13 other prizes. Class II.—Rifleman Newman, 1st; Rifleman Tricker, 4th; Rifleman Gaffee, 6th; Rifleman Long, 8th; and 5 other prizes. Class III.—Rifleman Goodwin, 5th.

Match III., All Service Comers, 200 yards.—Rifleman Lipscombe, 1st; Rifleman Herbert, 3rd; Rifleman Davey, 8th; Acting-Corporal Furr, 9th; and 15 other prizes.

Match IV.—Lieutenant Cole, 7th.

Match V., 500 yards.—Class I.—Rifleman Harris, 2nd; Corporal Atterton, 6th; Rifleman Savage, 7th; Rifleman Clark, 10th; and 9 other prizes. Class II.—Rifleman Beckett, 4th; Rifleman Moore, 5th; Rifleman Harman, 7th; Acting-Corporal Cobbold, 8th; Rifleman Tricker, 9th; and 6 other prizes. Class III.—Boy Pearce, 2nd; Rifleman Tebrooke, 4th.

Match VI., 500 yards.—Acting-Corporal Nance, 1st; Rifleman Westmore, 2nd; Corporal Mason, 5th; Rifleman Fussell, 7th; Rifleman Harris, 8th; Rifleman Lipscombe, 9th; and 19 other prizes.

Match VII., Officers, 600 yards.—Lieutenant Cole, 4th; Lieutenant Brownlow, 7th.

Match VIII., 600 yards.—Class I.—Rifleman Andrews, 7th; Rifleman Toms, 10th; and 8 other prizes. Class II.—Rifleman Beckett, 2nd; Rifleman Lambourne, 5th; Rifleman Kelly, 8th; and 3 other prizes. Class III.—Rifleman King, 2nd; Boy Pearce, 3rd; Boy Buckle, 6th.

Match IX., 600 yards.—Rifleman Wheals, 1st; Rifleman Blythman, 6th; Sergeant Pompa, 7th; Rifleman Beckett, 10th; and 4 other prizes.

Match X., 800 yards.—Acting-Corporal Lewis, 1st; Rifleman Watkins, 5th; Colour-Sergeant Harrison, 9th; Rifleman Smith, 10th; and 9 other prizes.

Match XI., Grand Aggregate.—Rifleman Lipscombe, 4th; Acting-Corporal Nance, 5th; Sergeant Shaw, 6th.

TEAM MATCHES RESULTS.

Inter-Regimental Match.—Battalion Team (ii.) 2nd.

Sirdar's Competition (Machine Gun Team).—Battalion Team (ii.) 1st.

Cain Headquarters Staff Prizes (Knock out).—"C" Company, 2nd; "A" Company, 3rd; "B" Company, 4th.

21st Lancers Competition.—"B" Company, 4th.

Royal Engineers' Competition.—"E" Company, Tie 2nd.

"Coldstream" Competition.—"A" Company, Tie 2nd; "B" Company, Tie, 2nd.

Welsh Regiment Competition.—"B" Company, Tie, 2nd.

Officers' (Knock-out) Competition.—Battalion Team (i.), 1st.

Officers' Lloyd-Lindsay Competition.—Battalion Team (i.), 1st.

Revolver Team Competition.—Battalion Team, 1st.

In all, prizes to the value of £137 (about) were won by the Battalion.

RIFLE DEPOT.

ANNUAL COURSE.

	1910.	Winchester.
Depot Figure of Merit	...	112·7

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
20	51	52	3
Total number exercised	...	...	126

Order of Merit of Companies.

	Figure of Merit.
"No. 1" (Captain W. W. Seymour's) Company	113·7
"No. 2" (Captain W. W. Seymour's) Company	113·3
"No. 3" (Captain R. F. S. Grant's, D.S.O.) Company	116·5
"No. 4" (Captain R. F. S. Grant's, D.S.O.) Company	107·5

Best Shooting Company.

"No. 3" (Captain R. F. S. Grant's, D.S.O.) Company.

Best Shots of Companies.

"No. 1" Company, Corporal H. Bradley	...	142
"No. 2" Company, Corporal A. Veneer	...	148
"No. 3" Company, Corporal J. Chantler	...	156
"No. 4" Company, Rifleman T. Pearman	...	145

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

The Depot was represented in the Army Championship by Sergeant T. Parkman and Corporal J. Chantler. Colour-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry H. Whitley, K.R.R., was selected for the Army Eight to shoot for the United Service Cup at Bisley.

PRINCE OF WALES' CUP.

The Depot were second in the above Competition, with a score of 391. The winning score was 401. Team: Colour-Sergeant French, Sergeant Parkman, Sergeant Waters, Corporals Chantler, Veneer, Hedges, and Kemp, and Rifleman Whittington.

ROBERTS' CUP.

GREENJACKETS...		200	200 to 500	500	Total
Rifleman A. Paul,	K.R.R.	28	40	28	96
Acting-Corporal W. Smith,	R.B.	28	15	33	76
Rifleman O. Owens,	K.R.R.	21	25	25	71
Corporal J. Chantler,	R.B.	28	15	25	68
Corporal J. Davies,	R.B.	21	10	21	52
Corporal A. Jenkinson,	K.R.R.	14	15	12	41
Rifleman W. Webb,	K.R.R.	21	0	20	41
Sergeant C. Holmes,	K.R.R.	14	10	15	39
					484

FRIENDLY SHOOTING MATCHES.

The Rifle Depot Shooting Club had Matches against 6th K.R.R., 4th Hants Regiment, and Winchester College, all of which were won by our team. On 23 June a very interesting Match was shot off by a team of Greenjackets against the Hythe School of Musketry. The conditions for the Match were same as for the Methuen Cup, and at each distance the Greenjackets had the lead, and finally won by 145 points. The following were the scores:—

GREENJACKETS.		200	500	600	Total
Colour-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry H. Whitley,	K.R.R.	35	47	44	126
Corporal J. Chantler,	R.B.	35	45	44	124
Rifleman H. Sharpe,	K.R.R.	38	47	36	121
Sergeant T. Parkman,	R.B.	35	36	46	117
Corporal A. Jenkinson,	K.R.R.	33	39	41	113
Sergeant C. Holmes,	K.R.R.	38	40	34	112
Lieutenant C. F. Lee,	K.R.R.	34	36	42	112
Rifleman A. Paul,	K.R.R.	32	38	40	110
					935

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

	200	500	600	Total
Colour-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry Jackson	34	32	44	110
Colour-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry Wallingford	33	39	31	103
Quartermaster Sergeant Instructor of Musketry Raddall	34	24	41	102
Quartermaster-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry Bostock	35	26	40	101
Quartermaster-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry Chaney	37	31	32	100
Quartermaster-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry Turner	30	33	37	100
Sergeant Instructor of Musketry Goodwin	28	31	40	99
Sergeant Instructor of Musketry Rothwell	12	31	32	75

METHUEN CUP.

GREENJACKETS 5th.

Rifleman A. Paul,	K.R.R.	..	200	600	500	Total
Sergeant C. Holmes,	K.R.R.	..	35	48		
Colour-Sergeant Instructor			33	44		
of Musketry H. Whitley,	K.R.R.	..	39	37		
Sergeant T. Parkman,	R.B.	..	35	41	287	= 856
Sergeant J. Bainbridge,	K.R.R.	..	30	38		
Corporal A. Jenkinson,	K.R.R.	..	26	42		
Lieutenant C. F. Lee,	K.R.R.	..	27	39		
Corporal J. Chantler,	R.B.	..	16	39		

RIFLE DEPÔT RIFLE MEETING.

The following were the principal prize-winners at the above meeting held in August.—

*Competition No. 1, 300 yards.**(Class A).*

- (3) Corporal Lawrence.
(5) Corporal Hilliard.
(10) Rifleman Whittington.

(Class B).

- (3) Rifleman Brown.
(5) Bugler Nash.
(10) Corporal Cowlard.

*Competition No 2, 500 yards.**(Class A).*

- (2) Corporal Chantler.
(4) Bugler Brentnall.
(5) Sergeant Widdis.
(6) Corporal Veneer.

(Class B).

- (4) Acting-Corporal Girling.
(5) Rifleman Hennings.
(6) Rifleman Wolff.
(8) Rifleman Tilby.

*Competition No. 3, 600 yards.**(Class A).*

- (1) Acting-Sergeant Banks.
(4) Sergeant Parkman.
(7) Sergeant Widdis.
(8) Corporal Scivier.

(Class B).

- (1) Corporal Wishart.
(4) Colour-Sergeant Tomlinson.
(5) Rifleman Wright.
(6) Rifleman Hackney.

DEPÔT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Trophy presented by Colonel A. E. Jenkins.

- (2) Sergeant Widdis.
(3) Corporal Veneer.
(4) Corporal Lawrence.
(7) Sergeant Parkman.

Angus-Steward Challenge Cup.

Won by K.R.R. by 36 points.

Sir Guy Campbell Challenge Cup.

- (1) No. 1 Company Rifle Brigade.
(2) No. 1 Company K.R.R.

London Rifle Brigade Challenge Cup.

Won by Sergeant-Major A. Worthing, R.B., 95 points.

Buchanan-Riddell Challenge Cup.

Won by Sergeant T. Parkman, R.B., 93 points.

3RD BATTALION.

THE MARINDIN RANGEFINDER.

Early in August the Battalion was issued with four of the above Rangefinders. They were found to be simpler to learn, easy to use, very accurate and very handy, requiring one man only to take a range. The ranges of vertical or horizontal objects can be taken quickly and with little exposure on the part of the operator.

There was considerable discussion as to how they were to be carried and who was to carry them in the field. They could be easily carried slung across the back, but if a rifle is also carried they are liable to get knocked, and being delicately adjusted, to soon get out of order. The large boxes in which the instruments are packed have also to be carried in the Field, as these boxes contain the keys and rods necessary for adjusting the instruments. Eventually, the boxes were carried in the regimental transport and the instruments by four Colour-Sergeants.

Several N.C.O.'s were trained in their use, but they were not allowed to be used in the Quarterly Range-taking Test, and when the Battalion moved to Tipperary we had, much to our regret, to leave them behind.

SIGNALLING.

In the Inspection of the Signallers of the Battalion this year an improvement was noticeable; there were twelve more first-class signallers than last year, and only one second-class as compared with nine last year.

A very good scheme was carried out in the spring from Alton to Bordon. The signallers were distributed as for a rearguard action, and retired to successive positions by mutual co-operation. Communication was completely and quickly established throughout the day.

As usual helio work during the year was extremely limited owing to the absence of sun.

Major-General Hammersley's report on the work of the Battalion Signallers was as follows:—

"(1) *Collective Tests and General Training.*—The Test was carried out in a day and night scheme on 29 July, from Aldershot to Bordon. Communication was quickly established in all cases. If

ground did not admit of signalling, bicyclists were used. Brigade and Battalion Headquarters were kept well-informed of all movements. Stations were closed and reopened quickly.

“(2) *Reading, Sending, Station Discipline, and Map Reading.*—This Test in the field was entirely satisfactory, showing a marked improvement on last year. The necessity for *always* keeping up communication *somehow* was thoroughly understood.

“In my opinion the signalling instruction is very good, and reflects credit on the instructors.”

In September, 1910, the following were the certified instructors and classified Signallers for the year :—

Instructors.—2nd Lieutenant Hon. C. H. Meysey-Thompson, Signalling Officer ; 2nd Lieutenant C. F. T. Swan.

Assistant Instructors.—Sergeant Dearden ; Corporal Felgate.

First-class Signallers.—Riflemen Bracken, Herbert, Harris, Marshall, Bushby, Boulton, Everett, Hatch, Layton, Warner, Windebank, Fairhead, Martin, Eyears, Crowley, Gale, Thurlow, White, Stevens, Croft, Jones, Harrison, Moore, Wells, Smith, B., Bishop, Watts.

Second-class Signaller.—Rifleman Dalton.

NOTES, 1910.

THE Death of His Majesty King Edward VII., our former Colonel-in-Chief, naturally overshadows all else that took place during the period covered by this volume. We have endeavoured, we fear very inadequately, to place on record our profound sorrow at the loss of one who was ever a warm supporter and a most sympathetic friend of the Regiment and who on innumerable occasions carried the kindest interest in all that concerned it.

COLONEL J. E. GOUGH, V.C., C.M.G., A.D.C., was unfortunately compelled owing to repeated attacks of fever to resign his appointment of Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles and was appointed to the Staff College as a General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, taking up his duties in January.

COLONEL G. H. THESIGER was selected to succeed Colonel Gough as Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles.

IN March, the Regiment sustained a great loss by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. King-Salter, commanding the 2nd Battalion at Calcutta. His death came with great suddenness just after he had been offered an appointment on the Staff in India.

THE Veterans' Dinner which took place on 9 April at the Lyons Restaurant, Victoria Station, was a great success; over 300 former wearers of the Green Jacket among our Warrant-Officers, Non-Commissioned-Officers and Riflemen attended it. The Officers present were Generals Sir Martin Dillon (who took the Chair), Sir L. Swaine, C. H. Robinson, W. H. Deedes, Sir R. Lane and Sir F. Howard; Colonels G. Hillyard, G. Boyle, Hon. E. Noel, A. Pemberton, G. Cockburn, V. Couper and G. Thesiger; Lord de Mauley, Hon. J. Constable-Maxwell-Scott, and others.

Major S. C. Long has succeeded Colonel G. H. Thesiger as Hon. Secretary of the Veterans' Association.

IN May, the sad news reached England of the murder of the intrepid African Explorer, Lieutenant Boyd Alexander, late of the Regiment, on 22 April in Wadai, near Lake Chad. A sketch of his remarkable career and brilliant exploits is given in an earlier part of the CHRONICLE.

WE would like to draw attention to the fact that during the year 1910, no less than four of the principal Educational and Training Establishments of the British Army (to quote their Official designation) were commanded by Officers of the Regiment, namely:

The Staff College, Brigadier-General H. H. Wilson, C.B., D.S.O.

The School of Musketry, Hythe, Colonel W. N. Congreve, V.C., M.V.O.

The Gymnasia, Aldershot, Colonel V. A. Couper.

The School of Signalling, Aldershot, Major S. C. Long.

ELSEWHERE we give full details of the wonderful record at Musketry made by the 3rd Battalion. A story is extant at Aldershot that upon the occasion of the distribution of Prizes for skill in the use of the rifle to the Prize-winners of the Aldershot Command, an onlooker (who was *not* a Rifleman), upon seeing the serried masses of Green Jackets formed up to receive the various Challenge Cups, Medals, &c., which they had won, mingled with a certain proportion of uniforms of other Corps remarked: "Why this reminds one of the Prize-giving at a Regimental Meeting with a sprinkling of other Corps who had won some of the Open Competitions"!

WE would also call attention to the fine performances of the 1st Battalion at the All Ireland Rifle Meeting, which are duly recorded in our Musketry Section.

It will be in the memory of all how Captain Hon. F. R. D. Prittie did such good service in the Uganda-Congo Boundary Commission of 1907-08; we now hear that he is about to go on another Commission in the same Continent. We look to him to add to our record of Shooting and Natural History Collections whilst on his expedition and wish him all good luck.

MAJOR R. C. MACLACHLAN who has been Adjutant of the Oxford University Officers' Training Corps, on 31 May received what we believe to be the unique honour of being awarded a M.A. degree *Honoris causâ*.

IN August, Colonel (temp. Brigadier-General) H. H. Wilson, C.B., D.S.O., was transferred from his post as Commandant of the Staff College to that of Director of Military Operations at the War Office with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

IN November, Major-General J. S. Cowans, M.V.O., was transferred from his post as General Officer in Command, Calcutta, to the War Office, as Director-General of the Territorial Forces.

WE regret that ill-health necessitated Major-General C. T. E. Metcalfe's resignation of his Command at Cork and his retirement from the active list.

THE visit of our Colonel-in-Chief, Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught to South Africa as representing His Majesty The King on the occasion of the opening of the first Parliament of the South African Union was a brilliant success. It was universally admitted that this success was in the first instance due to H.R.H.'s personal charm of manner which won all hearts, and remarkable tact, and we all heartily congratulate T.R.H. the Duke, the Duchess and Princess Patricia on their safe return home on 28 December, just three days before we closed our record for 1910.

THE medals of the late Captain and Quartermaster A. White, formerly of the 2nd Battalion and of the Rifle Depôt, which he bequeathed to the 2nd Battalion, have been mounted in a case and sent out to the Battalion in India.

The group consists of the following :—

Nile Expedition, 1898—Medal ; Egyptian Medal and Clasp.

South Africa, 1899-1902—Queen's Medal and four Clasps ; King's Medal and two Clasps.

Bechuanaland—Medal and Clasp.

At the Staff College Entrance Examination in July, the following Officers of the Regiment were successful :

Captain R. S. Grant, D.S.O., Captain A. T. Paley,
Lieut. Hon. M. Wingfield.

THE Elrington Cup for Rifle Shooting presented by Mrs. Elrington in 1909 in memory of the late General F. R. Elrington, to be competed for annually by the four Battalions of the Regiment, was won by the 4th Battalion in 1910, the 3rd Battalion being only 10 points behind the winning score.

AMONG the moves of Regiments for the year 1911, the following will in all probability take place, so far as the Rifle Brigade is concerned :—

1st Battalion—Dublin to Colchester.

2nd ,, Calcutta to Rawal Pindi.

4th ,, Cairo to Khartoum.

WITH reference to the new webbing equipment recently introduced throughout the Army, a correspondent calls our attention to the fact that in 1885-86, when the Slade-Wallace equipment was in the making by the Master-Shoemaker of the 2nd Battalion; webbing equipment almost identical to that recently adopted was proposed but was rejected by the Ordnance Department, who would not hear of it and insisted on leather of the cumbersome thickness and width so well known to the wearers thereof.

WE congratulate Lieutenant T. Morris on his Lantern-slide Lecture on the History of the Regiment. The lecture is excellent and well put together; the slides, some of them prepared from the sketches of the late Colonel Hon. Sir W. Colville, showing the war-worn appearance of the men in the Crimea, are admirable.

THE REGIMENTAL HISTORY.

SUBSCRIBERS to the History of the Regiment which is now in course of preparation may be interested to hear that the work is progressing steadily.

To the appeal for documents, pictures, medals and other things connected with the early history of the Regiment, made with the approval of H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief in July 1909, a large number of replies have been received by the Editor. These have necessitated a considerable amount of correspondence extending over many months, and have resulted in no little fresh information being obtained. The chapters dealing with the first formation and early history of the Regiment have been written, and the Editor is now engaged on the period covered by the Peninsular War.

Owing to the impending issue of further volumes of the "History of the British Army" by the Hon. John Fortescue, and of the "History of the Peninsular War" by Professor Oman, the Editor considers it is advisable to wait before attempting to complete this portion of our History, since both these volumes will undoubtedly contain much fresh matter of importance to the Regiment.

A considerable number of plates, some of them printed in colours from the water-colour sketches made by the late Sir William Colville in Canada and during the Crimean War have been already prepared.

The Editor would remind subscribers that the pre-

paration of an annual like the RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE entails a vast amount of work and correspondence, and that about four months every year have to be devoted to CHRONICLE matters alone, a fact which does not make for the speedy completion of the History.

It is contemplated to issue the Regimental History in two volumes. The first, probably dealing with the services of the Regiment during the period 1800-1825 would in this case be published as soon as it is completed; the second volume following in due course.

MEMORIAL BRASSES IN THE CATHEDRAL, WINCHESTER.

It will be in the recollection of members of the "Greenjackets' Club" that at the last Annual Meeting in July, 1910, it was decided that the care of the Memorial Brasses in Winchester Cathedral should be in the future in the hands of the Committee and that as some of the brasses were in a bad state they should be repaired and the cost borne by the Club. Since then four of the Rifle Brigade brasses under the Centenary Window have been taken down, re-lacquered and replaced and four brasses belonging to the 60th have been similarly treated.

It is proposed to renovate others in the spring, when those most in need of repair will be selected.

OBITUARY, 1910.

HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

Born 9 November 1841. Died 6 May 1910.

MAJOR C. W. C. KNOX.

CHARLES WILLIAM CUFFE KNOX was the eldest son of Colonel Charles Howe Cuffe Knox of Creagh, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo. He was born 25 December 1870, educated at Harrow, and gazetted to the Regiment on 3 May 1890. He served with the 1st Battalion in India, Hong Kong and Singapore. On 28 July 1897 he was promoted to Captain. He served as Garrison Adjutant, Straits Settlements from July 1897 to June 1898 and subsequently was posted to the 4th Battalion in Dublin. He served with the 4th Battalion in South Africa and was given the Queen's Medal with 3 clasps. On 6 December 1905 he was promoted to Major and joined the 1st Battalion. He died at Little Danson, Welling, Kent on 25 January 1910.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. P. KING-SALTER.

HENRY PETER KING-SALTER was the son of Peter King-Salter, M.A. He was born 24 March 1861, educated at Marlborough, and was gazetted to the Regiment on 22 January 1881. He served as Adjutant

to the 4th Battalion from 1887 to 1891. On 3 September 1890 he was promoted Captain. Between 1891 and 1896 he was an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces and in 1896 and 1897 he was at the Staff College. He was promoted Major 28 September 1898 and held various Staff appointments in India between 1900 and 1903. On 7 November 1906 he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and given command of the 2nd Battalion and on 7 November 1909 obtained his Brevet-Colonelcy. He was a most capable officer and his sudden death on 23 March at Calcutta was a great blow to the 2nd Battalion, which he had commanded so well, and to the Regiment.

BOYD ALEXANDER, ESQ.

BOYD ALEXANDER was the eldest son of Lieutenant Colonel Boyd Francis Alexander, of Swift's Place, Cranbrook, Kent, who served in the Regiment from 1852 to 1872. He was born 16 January 1873 and was gazetted to the Regiment on 20 October 1900. He became Lieutenant 22 January 1902 and retired from the service on 3 July 1907. An account of his remarkable career and tragic death at the hands of hostile Arabs at Nyeri, Wadai, not far from Lake Chad on 2 April 1910 will be found at p. 43 of this volume.

ALFRED AMES, ESQ.

ALFRED AMES was the sixth son of the late George Henry Ames of Cote House, Westbury-on-Trym, and was gazetted Ensign to the Regiment 23 July 1859. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 26 July 1864 and retired from the Service on 9 March 1867. He died in Paris on 8 April 1910, aged 70.

MAJOR E. B. CRAKE.

EDWARD BARRINGTON CRAKE was the younger son of of the late Vandeleur Crake, J.P. of the Highlands, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

He was born 8 July 1854, educated at Eton, and was gazetted to the 97th Regiment from the Militia as a Lieutenant on 2 December 1874, and was appointed to the Regiment on 6 January 1875. He was promoted Captain on 19 April 1882 and served as an Adjutant in the Auxiliary Forces between 1885 and 1890. He became a Major on 2 July 1892 and retired from the Army on 14 December 1895.

He served as Brigade Major of the Hants Volunteer Infantry Brigade in 1899. During the South African War he served as 2nd in Command of the 15th Provisional Battalion in Dublin. He was a fine rider. He died in London on 8 July after an operation.

MAJOR R. C. TURNOR.

REGINALD CHARLES TURNOR was born 26 September 1850 and was gazetted an Ensign in the Regiment on 22 March 1871. He served with the 2nd Battalion in the Ashantee Expedition of 1873-74 and received the medal.

On 29 April 1874 he was appointed to the 1st Life Guards and was promoted Captain 7 September 1879 and Major 1 July 1888. He retired from the Service on 5 October 1892.

He died at Tidmarsh Manor, Pangbourne, Berks, on 14 June 1910.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor requests that all contributions to the CHRONICLE for 1911 may be posted on or before 1 November.

Those responsible for Battalion and Depôt contributions should send them in complete up to 1 November, and forward a *supplementary* despatch with the Parade State on 31 December.

It is particularly requested that the printed forms for "Records" and "Musketry" be used.

Correspondents are requested to adhere to the following rules:—

1. All communications to be written *on one side only* of the paper, leaving a wide *margin*.

2. All names of persons and foreign places to be written in block Roman type, thus: **MALTA**, and care be taken to spell such names correctly. Non-compliance with this rule causes a vast amount of trouble, both to the Editors and the publishers.

All contributions from Battalions dealing with "SPORTS AND PASTIMES," also "RECORDS" and "MUSKETRY," to be sent *direct* to

COLONEL GEORGE COCKBURN, D.S.O.,
Clifton House,
Winchester.

All other contributions to be sent to the Editor,

COLONEL WILLOUGHBY VERNER,
Hartford Bridge,
Winchfield.

Between 1 May and 31 October the Editor's address is as above, and from 1 November to 30 April "c/o Railway Office, Gibraltar," whence letters are forwarded to him in Spain.

Those wishing to become Annual Subscribers are requested to fill in the form at the end of the volume and send it to the Editor.

Every annual subscriber receives a copy of the CHRONICLE and a Sheet Calendar post free.

Back numbers of the CHRONICLE can be obtained on application to the Editor.

Order Form for Rifle Brigade Chronicle.

To Messrs.

Please pay to MESSRS. COX AND CO. the sum of Ten Shillings as my Subscription to the RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE, and continue to pay the same on 1 January of each year until further orders.

Date)

(Address)

(Signature).....

